PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
[illegible]OURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,853.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th	July	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	„	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6822
12th	„ *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	„	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	„	ARCADIA	6603	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not carry Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. „
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3069	28th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. [illegible] the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRÊH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th „ „
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4806	......	4th Sept.	19th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

PARCELS and PACKAGES sent to all parts of the world by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Particulars from

COUTTS & CO.,
Shipping Agents.
Bombay and Karachi.

Parcels delivered at door of address.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE : SHANGHAI.

A LEVEL PREMIUM, OLD LINE. BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in Force	Rs. 3,68,02,378
Assets	„ 52,80,239
Reserve	„ 44,95,298
Business written last year	„ 1,48,89,396
Yearly income	„ 28,83,602

DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

J. M. MUSSEN,
MANAGER FOR INDIA.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES. SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „	2 8	Riding Scarves with stiffeners	„	1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... „	2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz.	7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHER'S EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains ; and to Students and Scholars ; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ
THIS
PROOF
POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—

A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.

The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In $2\frac{1}{2}$ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

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Messrs EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1906.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 223 OF 1905.

RUSTAMJI ARDESHIR COOPER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business in the name, style and firm of KAPADIA BROTHERS..........Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

MORARJI MOHUNJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, having his place of business at MULJI JETHA Cloth Market in Bombay..........Defendant.

IT is hereby proclaimed and notified that under an order made herein on the 14th day of July, 1906, the Undersigned will put up FOR SALE on MONDAY, the 30th day of July instant at 3-30 o'clock P. M., (Standard Time,) and following days, by PUBLIC AUCTION at Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market without the Fort, the moveable property attached herein and consisting of Woolen and Cotton piece-goods, &c. for the satisfaction of the consent Decretal Order herein dated the 1st day of February, 1906, for Rs. 12,743-7-0 and costs.

The price of each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs, MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY, LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MISTRI HUSSEIN VAHIDINA has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Surti Moholla and Bellasis Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 560-561, New Nos. 7792-7793, Old Survey Nos. 2577-2578, and New Survey No. 4018, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 617-699, and Street No. 7 of Surti Moholla and 128 and 130 of the Bellasis Road and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Moorarji Haibutia Telli, on or towards the West by the property of Jeewraj Balloo, on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the Surti Moholla, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1906.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, viz Rs. 180. per whole Share and Rs. 45 per quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 25th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

(Section 82, Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT KASAULI IN AMBALA DISTRICT.

(1). DEWAN CHAND and KIRPA RAM, Shop-Keepers of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiffs.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS. at Kasauli . . . . . . Defendants

Claim for Rs. 75-12.

(2). KALI CHARAN and JAWALA PARSHAD, Merchants of Kasauli . . . . Plaintiffs.

AGAINST.

Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kalka . . . . Defendants

Claim for Rs. 40-4.

(3). (1) MUTSADDI LAL son of GANDHILA and (2) BUDHOO MAL son of MUTSADDI LAL Shopkeepers of Kasauli, in Ambala District . . . . . Plaintiffs.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS, (HEALTH Officer of Kasauli . . . . Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 51-14-[illegible].

(4). KIDAR NATH son of MAHADEO of Kasauli . . . . . . Plaintiff.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS of Kasauli . . . . Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 1-4.

(5). GHANTAJMIAN, at Kasauli . . . . Plaintiff.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS of Kalka . . . . Defendants.

Claim for 215.

To—Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kasauli and Kalka, defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted Suits in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 3[illegible], you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised Pleader of this Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suits or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the [illegible] August, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you or send by your Pleader any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 21st day of July, 1906.

A. NEWNHAM, *Major*
Judge, Small Cause Court, Kasauli.

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NOTICE.

Re LORD REAY MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ⅝ per cent will be paid to the creditors of the Company at the Office of the Liquidator of this Company, at No. 12-14, Church Gate Street, between the hours of 11 and 5 P. M., within one month of this date, after which the accounts of the Liquidation will be closed without reference to the claims of any creditors, who shall not have applied for payment.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Solicitors to Mr. VARAJDAS BHAIDAS,
Liquidator of the above Company.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. ANKHOY COOMAR MITTER having been appointed Agent for the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co, Ltd., at Canning, the Power of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. H. E. Short, has been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.,
HENRY SOLOMON,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BOMBAY, 24TH JULY. 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAGONBHAI PRATABCHAND, of Surat Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Agra Bank Buildings, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement of dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Govindji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the West by the property of Vassonji Walji, on or towards, the North by the sea-shore, and on or towards the South by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road. Dated this 25th day of July 1906.

THAKURDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowky and close to Sir D. M. Petit Bart's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, dining, drawing office and bed room furniture, such as telescopic, dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner wagons, marble top table and teapoys, mirror door cabinets and chiffonniers, office tables, plate glass bookcases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, one set English walnutwood, drawing room, suits lined silk tapestry, one sweet-toned Cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., large velvet piled drawing room carpet, rich English gauze curtain, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton and others, Ditmar's telescopic lamps, large drawingroom screens, set of latest Morroco bound 36 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, Gladstone bags, one Kemp's large size medicine chests, two solid English 18 carat gold hunting watches by John Jones and Mccabe of London, ice box, copper boiler, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late E. G. Gahagan, Esq. (of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 26TH JULY, 1906.

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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
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O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
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From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
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ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—

Boots Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON"

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Liaoyang
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LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the people's Banking and Commercial Association Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN
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JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
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PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
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United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
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SAHARANPORE

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LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
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Biluchistan.—
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AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA.
Etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ...	... 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	... 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"APENTA"

B.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED a fully qualified MIDWIFE to take entire charge of Obstetric Wards, 8 beds, assistance given.

Applicants must be Trained Nurses with experience of Ward management.

Salary Rs. 80 with a further rise of Rs. 15 after three years' approved service.

The post is vacant on 1st September, 1906.

Board, Lodging and Uniform provided.

Personal application with Testimonials to

LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
St. George's Hospital,
before August 13th from 8 to 12 o'clock daily.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

Early neglect invariably causes decay. A perfect cleaner imparting a Pearly Whiteness to the teeth and delightful Fragrance to the mouth. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co..
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
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The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion . . . each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at . .	Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Singu, 1812 tons, Captain S. W. Currie, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c.. with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 2,502 tons, Captain A. W. Simpson, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. Ramage will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Silesia, 3339, tons Captain L. de Stabile, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2660 tons, Captain T. B Nathall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead 26th June with a general cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2919 tons, Captain J. Nagas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama 26th June, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and Mr. A. Powell, and T. Kawabe as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 24th July, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey Se
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 25.

Mazagon	3280	Hall	P & O S N Co
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Pekin	2522	Leetter	NF..P & O Co
Moshtari	1110	Willoughby	B & P S N Co
Coromandel	2783	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Industry	2616	Milne	S. Wallace & Co
Oceana	3507	Hayward	P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Andrews	P & O Co
Bloomfield	2868	Lowe	Standard Oil Co
Haiderser	1650	Watson	B & P S N Co
Elvaston	2751	Fargher	T M & Co
Satara	3409	Tyrrell	M M & Co
Alcana	1312	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Singu	1912	Currie	S Wallace & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Dairson	E Tajbhoy
Hydro	831	Kirselom F G	Campbell & Co
Ouda	3410	Walkup	M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Mackinnon	T M & Co
Qveen Christina	2524	Breaks	W & A Graham & Co
Rander Renuin	1329	Carter	E Tyjbhoy
Kassala	2498	Limand	R Bomanjee
Stanley Hall	2661	Nuthal	K Nixon & Co
Colombo Maru	2919	Nagao	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Colombo Maru Stanley Hall s	Nagoo Nattall	Yokohama, June 26 Birkenhead, June 26

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Alcana s	Mirgan	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Shaw Simpson for Genoa, &c.
" Singu, Currie for Rangoon, &c.
" Kola, Ramage for Persian Gulf.
" Silesia, stabile for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :-
Steamer Oceana for China.
" Secunder, for Mauritius.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Mongolia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Canara left Portsaid on the morning of the 24th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo to-day the 25th instant.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	From
22	Lalpoora	Calcutta
23	Umzinto	Calcutta
23	Manora	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—312 cwt cottonseed N Peerbhoy.

Australia s—129 bales wool T Chimondas, 60 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 312 cwt old metal, H Narayen, 19 bales wool Nizamudin and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 50 bales wool A Chagla and Co ; 120 bales wool J Kara.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—6.000 cwt castorseed and 4,000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfuss and Co ; 1,140 cwt wheat Ralli Bros, 100 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Castello s—36 cases bristles Nizamudin and Co.

Himalaya s—49 cwt bone meal E C Nanji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—50 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Castello s—110 bales cotton F F Cambell and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Tamatave s—10,000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,017 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LEITH.

Crosley Hall s—18,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Aston Hall s—66,750 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR SHARPNESS.

Amatonga s—2,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warora s—8,004 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 300 bales cottonseed Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton waste N Damji.

Crostafels s—200 bales cottonseed Volkart Bros.

RESULTS OF PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

THE following candidates have passed the examination for the office of Pleader of the High Court, held on the 18th June last :—Yeshwant Raoji Sane, Ramcrishna Woman Bodas, Moghashyam Chintaman Gokhale, Dattatrya Hari Bhat.

DISTRICT PLEADERS.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of Pleader in the District and subordinate courts held on the 18th June last :—Dhanabhai Naraibhai Patel, Narayen Sadashiv Jog Dattatrya Balvant Thatte, Ramji Manekchand Joshi, Maheshvar Ramcrishna Kalyankar, Mohanlal Nagji Chinai, Biriglal Ramseck Mania, Ramchandra Vithal Talasikar, Domodardas Laloobhai Sha, Vasudeo Vishnu Shidore, Bhagvan Vasudeo Apte, Shripad Narayen Muzumdar, Hari Gopal Bapat, Mohanlal Petambardas Saraiya, Raghunath Shripad Sub, Dinker Bhikajee Sahasrabudhe, Krishnaji Bhimrao Ankalji, Shankar Sittaram Karnik, Parashram Vitthal Havele, Krishnaji Ganesh Bhat, Venkatesh Sadashivrao Nargundrao, Bhikabhai Miratram Vyas, Shrinivas Virupax Deshpande, Hariram Chubilaram Oza, Ramchandra Nagnath Apte, Mangesh Anant Idgunji, Ambalal Bapuji Pate,

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that henceforward pice, half-pice, and pie bronze coins will be coined and issued at the Indian Mint. The dimensions of the coins will be : Pice, 25·4 millimetres ; half-pice 21·15 millimetres ; pies 17·45 millimetres. The coins will bear on the obverse the likeness of King Edward and the inscription "Edward VII. King and Emperor," and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English over the word "India" and year of coinage, surrounded by a wreath. From the 1st August, 1906, copper coins will cease to be coined at the Mint.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most" Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesade depot, 33, Feringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/8	=	— 3/16
2 months hence	30	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	64 7/8	=	— 5/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/2	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	=	+ 1/2
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4	=	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/8	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool wool auction opened yesterday. Number of bales offered 38,100. Irregular. White and Grey wool 10 per cent. lower. Yellow wool 5 to 7 1-2 per cent. lower.

SUGAR—
German granulated C. F. India double bags 11/6 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/2 Aug.-Sept. done quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Brown 46 1/8 — 1/8 J.-A. buyers firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/2 — 1-2 J.-A. done quieter.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull.
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	6,000
Spot	6·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	6,000
Futures closed	quiet

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·75	5·67	5·61
+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·57	5·56	5·56
+ 1		
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·57	5·59	5·61
	+1	+ 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Great Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90—10
Futures, month of July	10·00
Do. month of Dec	10·24—5 *

* Advanced early owing to daily weather reports show too much rain and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·7-8.
Futures, month of Aug	10·48—3
Do. month of Oct.	10·16 — 3
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24 July.

Cotton	2,258	bales.
Wheat	7,291	cwts.
Linseed	6,014	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,680	do
Gingellyseed	85	do
Poppyseed	1,342	do
Groundnuts	19	do
Castorseed	2,714	do
Rice	2,216	do
Myrabollams	3,925	do
Cottonseed	3,043	do
Mowraseed	1,060	do
Gram	6,778	do
Joowar	4,691	do
Maize	93	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The chief items of interest in to-day's London financial telegrams are a fall of 3-16ths in Silver for spot and forward delivery, a decline of 1-4 in Rentes, and an advance of 1-8th in discount for 6 months sight fine trade bills. Consols are quoted 87 1-8 being rise of 1-16th.

The wheat and seeds reports show little change. Rapeseed is lower by 1 1-2d. closing firm and Linseed is 6d. down closing quieter.

The Liverpool wool auction opened irregular with prices 5 to 10 per cent. lower. The number of bales offered is 38100 and the latest mail advices state that this would probably be a larger total than the market will be able to absorb at present prices.

Cotton remains quiet in Liverpool. Quotations for spot are unchanged and futures show a small rise of 1 to 2 points. New York advises a decline of 10 points in spot and of 5 points in December futures, July being unchanged, and New Orleans a decline of 3 points in August and October futures.

The local freight market is steadier and there sums to be rather more business doing chiefly forward shipment. The Steamer 'Foyle' is reported fixed July-August loading at 9s. 1p.p. and 9s. 6d. 2 p.p. Bookings are reported in the Ville de Tamatave" for Dunkirk, ready, at 9s. 6d. seeds, and for Antwerp, July shipment at 8s. to 8s. 3d.

The cotton market is quiet and inactive. Today being the 25th of the month official quotations were issued for ready cotton, and these are noted below. For new crop, prices are declining with only a small business passing.

Sterling exchange is steady Rupee Paper market is unsettled with a fairly large business reported in the bazaar.

The share market is firm with business reported as under :

	Rs.	
Petits	3,622 1/2	August.
Davids	538 3/4	"
Standard	1,415	"
Kohinoor	707 1/2	"
Tapty Valley Ry	475	Ready.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 7/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3/8d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	213 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash		97·7
1st Settlement.	31st July	97·6
2nd do.	30th Aug.	97·5

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	4	do.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 201
Do. fine	Dec.	" 199
Do. fine	Jan.	" 197
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	" 217
M G Nagpur fine	"	" 222
M G Khandeish fully good	"	" 201
M G K A K fine	"	" 211
H G Bengals fully good	"	" 181
M G Broach good	March	" 241

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	4,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·72	5·65	5·59
—3	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5.54	5·54
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·55	5·57	5·59
—2	—2	—2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	186	176	..	Ready
Bengals m G (Ry terms)	198	188	..	25th July
Sind-Punjab (M G)	198	186	..	do
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M-G	208	2 2	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	203	196	..	do
Julgaum (M-G)	204	197	..	do
Khundwa (M-G)	..	203	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) Karanga do (M-G) Akola do (M-G)	209	203	..	do
Oomra good staple (M-G)	..	218	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	214	208	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	218	212	..	do
Broach (M-G)	263	253	..	do
Yeotmal (M-G)	216	210	..	do
Dharwar	..	..	253	do
Westerns	..	..	233	do
Compta (M-G)	..	..	261	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	87 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	102 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	30 1-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MR. F. HARMAN, Manager of the Upolu Rubber Co., of Apia, Samoa, writes that out of a shipment of 100,000 Para stumps from Ceylon he has got something like 80 per cent. good. They were nearly six weeks on the way, and were packed in ordinary boxes. He states that they have a number of enormous trees in Samoa which are called banyans, and although they contain an abundance of latex, he has never been able to make anything of it beyond a sticky, gummy substance containing apparently no caoutchouc. He is making further investigations into the subject, says the *Malay Mail.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE.—July 19, at the Dingle, Dalhousie, the wife (nee Shakespear) of Captain S A Cooke, 38th (P. W. O.) Central India Horse, of a son.

CARTLAND.—July, 6, at Shahjahanpur, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cartland, of a son.

HICKIE—July 19 Mhow, the wife of Captain W. B. Hickie S and T. Corps, of a son.

SOMERVILLE-MCALESTER—July 20, at Darah, Blackburn Road, Ayr, Scotland, the wife of Captain W. H. Somerville McAiester, of a son.

DEATHS.

MOORE.—July 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, Margaret Helen, daughter of the late W. H. Moore, and step-daughter of B O Reynolds, College of Engineering.

MCMULLEN—July 7, at Agra, of heart disease, after a lingering illness of many months, Roseline Ellen Rennick, widow of the late Walter McMullen Esqr., and fourth daughter of the late E. T Dudman Esqr., aged 43 years and one month.

RUSSELL—July 20, at Dinapore, of cholera, Mr. F. C. Russell, Bandmaster, 5th Light Infantry and late Bandmaster, East Lancashire Regiment.

"STERLAKTONES"
NEW STOCK NOW READY.

The first supply was sold in a fortnight, showing the need of such protection in a country like India.

KEMP'S STERLAKTONES give protection from CHOLERA, TYHOID, DYSENTERY, &c., 8 gallons of water, can be made absolutely free from Bacteria, for about 2 annas in 2 minutes.

These tablets were used during the Thibet Mission. None of the cases of Typhoid, Cholera, or Dysentery occurred amongst the Men who drank water, sterilised by this simple and easy process. CAMP STRENGTH, for 25 sterilising operations, that is for 100 gallons Rs. 1-12 TOURIST STRENGTH for sterilising a Whisky Bottle full of water at a time, Re 1.

ONLY FROM.

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS BOMBAY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water 2-4m., 2-27a. Low water, 7-48m., 8-38a.

THE annual Shri Papmochane-Skwar Temple fair and Palanquin Procession will take place to-day at Worlee, Koliwada, at 2 p.m.

THE SOBANI MEMORIAL.—The Trustees of the late Mr. Sidick Mahomed Sobani Memorial Fund have received the following further subscriptions to the fund :—Hakim Abdul Wahab, Rs. 100 ; Hajee Abdul Karrim Hajee Noor Mahomed, B. A., L. L. B., from Jedda Rs. 100 ; Ibrahim Sidick, Rs. 125 ; Haroon; Mahomed, Rs. 25 ; Ahmed Ibrahim Jusub, Rs. 25—Total Rs. 375,

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Sorabji Jamsetji Mistri, a Parsee carpenter lately in the employ of Messrs. Breslauer and Co. The deceased had been ill for some time past. On Tuesday evening he was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and was in consequence removed from his house in Borah Bazaar to the hospital. He died shortly after his admission. A verdict of suicide was returned.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Clavering" *via* Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.—The Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Silesia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. to-day.—The Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Friday. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p. m., when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Poona,—Monographs of the Ethnographical Survey of the Bombay Presidency, Nos. 18, 22, 25, 27, 29. From Sydney.—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australia, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President of the Society, then read a paper on "Notes on the Kolis of Bombay," which will be published in the Society's Journal. The customary votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

THE MACHA LIBRARY MEETING.—The annual general meeting of the Library members of the Institution was held last evening at its premises situated at Bhendi Bazaar, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji presiding. The report showed that there were in all 265 members, the daily atttendance being between 35 and 40. Regret was expressed at the death of Mr. Bawa Shaya Gulahmud, during whose term of service as Honorary Secretary the Library made considerable progress. The Managing Committee's report with the audited accounts and balance sheet up to end of December, 1905, were received and adopted. A president for the current year and six members to serve on the Managging Committee, for the ensuing year, and two auditors and two storekeepers for the current year were appointed. A vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee and the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Lieutenant Morland and Miss Crighton.

Yesterday at the Cathedral, Lieutenant Henry Morland, R. I. M., son of the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, who was formerly well-known in Bombay, was married to Miss Lilian Crighton. The ceremony was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Dickins, and quite a large gathering of friends of the bride and bridegroom had foregathered in the Cathedral, the altar being prettily decorated with flowers and plants. Lieutenant Money acted as best man. The bride, who is very tall, looked very graceful in a white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a train of embroidered chiffon and silk. She carried a shower bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom, and wore a diamond pendant, the gift of her mother. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Watson, in the picturesque Dockyard of the Royal Indian Marine, where the numerous wedding presents were displayed and much admired. Among them was a very handsome smoke-room cabinet, bearing the inscription "Presented by the Officers of the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge*, *Canning*, and *Minto*, to Lieutenant H. Morland, on the occasion of his marriage, July, 1906." Another much valued present, consisting of three silver Japanese bowls of quaint design, was from Lieutenant T. Hearne and the Officers of the R. I. M. S. *Dufferin*. The bride's going-away dress was of blue voile, beautifully trimmed with lace and a blue hat to match.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by nine wickets.

The following is the position of Counties to July 24.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	17	12	1	4	11
Yorkshire	18	12	1	5	11
Lancashire	18	11	3	4	8
Notts	14	7	2	5	5
Kent	13	7	2	4	5
Warwickshire	13	5	3	5	2
Essex	14	4	4	6	0
Worcestershire	9	2	2	5	0
Middlesex	9	3	4	2	—1
Somerset	10	2	6	2	—4
Sussex	12	3	7	2	—4
Gloucestershire	9	1	6	2	—5
Northamtonshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Hampshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Leicestershire	15	2	10	3	—8
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

POONA HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

The following are the results of the Poona Handicaps, 1st extra meeting.

SUMMER PLATE.—Seven furlongs :—

Dulcimer 9st 12lbs	1
Primerole 9st 5lbs	2
Testwood 9st 3lbs	3
Sainte Marquis 8st 13lbs	0
Clynder 8st 7lbs	0
Kambata 1st 5lbs	0
Tubal Cain 8st 4lbs	0
Plotsam 7st 6lbs	0
Admiral Crichten 7st 2lb	0
Caroline 6st 12lbs	0

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

Two matches were to have been played yesterday, but the combined team of the 61st and 64th Pioneers from Ootacamund scratched at the last moment, and the Manchesters had a walk-over.

In the other match, the Essex Regiment from Bangalore met the Madras Club. The former had the best of the game and pressed the home Team hard for the greater part of the time but could not score. The latter succeeded in scoring a goal in each half, thanks to Fuller and Ogden.

In the last few minutes of play, Lieutenant Patterson hit a goal for the Essex, who were beaten at the finish by two goals to one.

SECUNDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Game Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 25.

The second game in Secunderabad Polo Tournament was to have been played this afternoon on the Golconda polo ground between the 13th Hussars and 26th Light Cavalry, but had to be postponed owing to death from cholera, last night, of Captain MacCarthy, of the Nizam's Forces.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN RACE-HORSE.

RANGOON, JULY 25.

The well-known fourteen-hand Australian racehorse "Princess Royal" has died from colic and paralysis here. She was purchased by Mr. Torpey at Calcutta last year for six thousand rupees.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CITY CLUB.

THE most one-sided game played this season was the one last evening in which the Bombay Gymkhana met the City Club. In the opening stages of the League competitions the City Club showed up remarkably well, but dropped gradually in their position in the Table. The weather last evening was propitious for football and a close contest was anticipated ; but all expectations of the spectators, who assembled in full force to witness the match, fell through. The Gymkhana had the best of hostilities from start to finish and hemmed their opponents in their own half almost throughout the period of play.

On a satisfactory ground, the Gymkhana opened hostilities from the Southern end of the Cooperage and kept things humming in their favour for a considerable period of the first and second quarters, scoring two goals in rapid succession before the half-time whistle was piped.

In the second half the Gymkhana continued to maintain the better of hostilities and added three more goals to their score. Result :—

Bombay Gymkhana	5 goals.
City Club	Nil.

The following table shows results to date :—

					Goals.		
Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	8	8	0	0	27	0	16
Y. M. C. A.	10	6	3	1	22	10	13
Telegraph	9	5	3	1	9	8	11
Rovers	8	5	3	0	12	6	10
Royal Artillery	8	4	4	0	14	8	8
Bombay Gymkhana	8	3	4	1	9	10	7
City	9	1	7	1	3	28	3
Parel Gymkhana	8	0	8	0	2	28	0

CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

AN aspirant for hurdle honours, at the ensuing Calcutta Monsoon Meetings, is Metalwing, who will make his first appearance. The son of Metal, who won the Viceroy's Cup, made his "debut" again at the last Tollygunge chases, at which he followed the leading pair in the Indian Grand National, in which race he was reported to have broken down. He did not again last season come under the Starter's orders, and appears to have been patched up, says the *Englishman*. He is not looking well enough, but may improve. His stable companion Woodbine, who scored a solitary win last season at the Calcutta meeting, after numerous efforts, having made her first appearance at the metropolis is also here. She ran as a pony in Australia, but failed to measure here. The little chestnut mare is looking better than her stable companion, the paid having summered up-country. She will, of course, run on the flat only.

Boabdil, who was secured by Mr. Reginal Powell, the well-known importer for a leading Bombay sportsman, will reach Bombay in a day or two. The son of Boabdil will be entitled to landing allowance of 3lbs. in the Viceroy's Cup, in which he will carry 8-9, so that he will be conceded 5lbs. by Long Tom in the same race. It is reported that the son of Bill of Portland reached Colombo, in excellent condition, having been transhipped to the Western Presidency. He will, of course, be specially reserved for the blue ribband, for which he has been expressly bought to win. Of course, the horse is entitled to more than a passing consideration for the classics in India, having regard to the fact that he added two important wins to his record not long before he was shipped to India. The most important win was the Place Handicap at Randwick, in which he carried 8-12, beating Marvel Loch, the Caulfield Cup winner. In this race a fairly strong field came under the Starter's orders, and the victory was a creditably one. The Birthday Handicap was his other winning bracket, and in this he carried 9-5 securing the verdict very easily by merely two lengths over a mile and a half in 2-39¾. I think that Boabdil is entitled to consideration for a place investment in the Cup, or his dossier, and I should give every preference to Long Tom as the winner again of the Cup. Among the old division we have the son of Projectile and Crossfire, and Cherson, as the best pair, and the new division include Fitzgrafton and Boabdil. I shall certainly favour the chances of the old pair to the new, fit and well. It is to be remembered that the new importations have to be acclimatised, and it may be that the country will not suit them as has been the case with many. On the other hand, both Long Tom and Cherson have been in the country long enough, and are thoroughly acclimatised now. Very favourable accounts came about both from Bangalore and up-country. Cherson is summering at Patiala and Long Tom in Bangalore, under the care of Ferguson. Tom Seat, the trainer of H. H. the Koer Sahib of Patiala, is expecting a horse of some note from Australia, negotiations, it is reported, having been nearly completed.

Another aspirant for hurdle honours is Don. Q. who won his solitary race in India, after being several years in the country, at the Tollygunge chases last season, under the pilotage of Mr. Norman Wood, the well-known G. R., who paid his first visit from Australia. This was the Tollygunge Plate, after running very disappointingly in the first day. He upset calculations in the race, and is under the care of Norton, who imported him and also trained him last season. The country did not apparently suit the son of Glenullen and Spanish Girl, for more than a year, and it was only last season that he seemed to have improved. The horse is looking well enough now and will carry no penalties in the first hurdle race, should he start. Sauce, again, makes his first appearance over hurdles, and last season, at the Tollygunge chases, he was reported to have broken down. He is also patched up, and is only of the hunter class.

Our old friend Winklet, who holds a good record at the Autumn fixture, is, after all, coming up from Bangalore, though his trainer Wishart will remain at the Mysore sanitarium in charge of his big string of horses. The gelding is reported shortly in Calcutta with Nevermore, both of whom will, in all possibility, be in charge of "Mr. Holmes," our well-known G. R.

"Mr. Austin's" horses King Pin and Bareilly arrived last week in charge of their trainer, Heywood, who also brought up Solace. The trio arrived in good condition and will run at the Autumn fixture.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Mud Sports.

Programme for Wednesday, 1st August, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. Postillion Race.—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another. The course will be round the trees, the winning post being immediately in front of the shamiana. Horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider.

2. Putting Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen to ride given course, carrying a putter and a golf ball. Upon reaching his nominatrix he must dismount, hand her the putter, and place the ball on the chalk line. The lady will then putt the ball into the hole, and return club and ball to gentleman, who returns over same course. Best time to win. One second will be added to competitors' time for each stroke lady takes to putt the ball into the hole. Syces required to hold horses. Competitors will please provide their own clubs and balls.

3. The Spring Chicken Stakes.—Competitors will ride given course, passing under a rope from which coloured ribbons will be suspended. They will take a ribbon when passing and continue to enclosure containing chickens, dismount, hand over horse to syce, and proceed to catch the chicken decorated with a like ribbon to the one they hold. They will then return to winning post, leading horse and carrying chicken. First in with right chicken to win.

Chickens are for sale after the event.

4. Aunt Sally Stakes.—Each lady to have two dolls allotted to her, which will be placed at a distance of about 12 yards from her. Gentlemen to assemble dismounted at the starting post. On the word "go," they mount and ride to where bundles of bamboos, 12 in each bundle, are provided, pick up a bundle, ride to nominatrix, dismount, and hand her the bamboos with which she proceeds to knock down her dolls. If she does not succeed in doing so with first twelve, the gentleman must return to where the bamboos are, and get her another bundle, and repeat this as often as necessary ; *but he must not mount until his nominatrix has actually thrown her last stick.* As soon as the lady has knocked down both dolls, gentleman to mount and ride to winning post. First home to win.

5. Victoria Cross Race.—Competitors to gallop up to zereba and rescue dummy figure. First home with dummy to win.

6. Pony Scurry.

Entries for the Scurry should be received not later than Tuesday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

Entries can be made either at the Gymkhana or direct to the Honorary Secretaries. Post-entries are accepted.

By kind permission of Col. G. S. Hogge and Officers, the Band of the 113th Regiment will play during the afternoon.

N.B.—Practice jumps, etc., will in future be available three days a week—on Mondays and Saturdays as at present, and on Thursdays at the north end of the Maidan.

J. HENDERSON GREY.
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF SIR B. FULLER.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* wires that he has been informed from a very reliable source that Sir Bamfylde Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has tendered his resignation and that his Excellency Lord Minto has accepted it. It is rumoured, says the same correspondent, that Mr. Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or Mr. Miller, Chief Commissioner, of the Central Provinces, succeeds Sir Bamfylde Fuller.

WHAT A SCRATCH DID.

BREAD-WINNER'S POISONED FOOT: ZAM-BUK TO THE RESCUE.

The danger of poison or disease entering a small abrasion of the skin is illustrated in the experience of Mr. Frobisher, of the Leads tramways permanent-way staff. To a reporter who called at his home. No,11 Cardwell's Yard, Chatham Street, West Street, Leeds, Mr. Frobisher gave some interesting evidence of Zam-Buk's healing powers.

"A few weeks ago" said he, "I had a sort of irritation just above my left ankle, I scratched the place till I broke the skin, and my sock made the place very sore. The dye got in, and soon the ankle was greatly inflamed, swollen, and painful. It was impossible for me to lift or even move my foot. I had to stay away from work, and sit in a chair all day long with my leg resting straight out before me. From ankle to toes was one great swelling puffed, tender, and discoloured,

"Every day my foot grew worse, until I could scarcely bear to touch it. The pain seemed to run right through me. We tried ointments, embrocations, and plastors, but nothing did it any good. At last, I happened to think about Zam-Buk. A few applications of this balm had a most soothing effect, and in a few days the irritation had quite died away, and the swelling was far reduced that I got back to my work, Now, net only has the festering been ended but the sore has completely healed".

Guard against complications from injuries or small sores by keeping Zam-Buk handy. It is soothing, antiseptic, and healing.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1/ and Rs. 2/4 per box, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices:—Re. 1 2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.
Cut out this coupon and send it with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 26th July, 1906.

THE HARBOUR DISASTER.

Story of the Wreck.

THE SOLE EUROPEAN SURVIVOR INTERVIEWED.

THE PORT TRUST ENQUIRY.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. G. I. Chambers, the European Survivor, is so far recovered from the effects of his three hours battle with the waves as to be able to return to duty to-day. In an interview with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday Mr. Chambers said:—

As usual we had had tea at 4 o'clock and had gone on deck. Suddenly a big sea rose before us, and before we knew anything we were all in the water. I was sucked under for a few seconds, though it seemed a long time; and when I came up nothing of the Schooner was to be seen. A lot of wreckage was floating about, and I luckily fastened on to some and kept afloat. On looking round I saw poor Harvey, Proctor, and six or seven kalasis. Scallon I did not see and I think he must have gone down with the pilot, and I doubt whether he ever came up. I spoke to Harvey, and said, "Get hold of some wreckage." He did not speak to me, and I fancy he was badly hurt. He hung on to a piece of wreckage for two or three minutes, however, and then disappeared.

"I think if there had been anyone in the lightship one or two of the kalasis and Proctor might have been saved. But not Harvey. He was probably struck by some of the wreckage, and injured so that he could not help himself. The lightship was only three quarters of a mile away, and the accident must have been observed. As it was there was no one on the lightship, the light being worked automatically, and so no help was forthcoming.

Of course, the poor fellows who were below at the time of the accident never had a ghost of a chance of escape. The natives take it in turns to be on deck, half a dozen at a time, and the half dozen who had just gone below must have gone down with the schooner, and I should say they are in it now. The in-rushing water would make it impossible for them to get out, any how.

By the time the Queen Christina came in sight I was badly bruised on my arms and chest, but, thank God, I was not injured. On getting into the Harbour I went home, got a change of clothes and some money and went out to see Captain Black. I could not find him and was told he had gone out in search, with Mr. Piper in another boat, and I then went to Colaba to give information there ; on the, way I met Captain Wilson on his way to see the Port Officer. I proceeded with him to the Ballard Pier, where I saw Captain Black who had by that time heard the account of the accident from the Captain of the Queen Christina, and I then went home and went to bed. I had felt fairly well, considering, until then, but on getting to bed I found I was in a very high fever.

I have been in the Pilot Service three years, and was in the British India for seven years before that and I never remembered such weather as Monday. No boat the size of the pilot could have weathered it.

Yesterday till a late hour in the evening a diligent search was made by the Port Trust Launches as well as by the Harbour Police, for the bodies of the Pilots and Kalasis who were lost in the disaster on Monday evening. But all efforts proved futile, and only a small piece of wreckage was found by the *Leada* off the Sunk Rock.

Out of the eight lascars saved from the disasters, Amajee Mamajee, aged 54 years, a native of Ratnagiree and Mahomedali, aged 22 years and a native of Maldeve who were removed to the G. T. Hospital, are now doing very well. The former had his hand broken, while the latter had his leg fractured. Their injurries were soon attended to. Later last night our representative enquired at the hospital to enquire after their health. He found Amajee enjoying sound sleep and was told that the old man was progressing favourably. Mahomedalli, who could be mistaken for an African negro seemed a bit restless. However his progress towards recovery though slow appeared sure. The rest of the lascars are said to be in good general health now, though some of them are still suffering from nervousness and shock.

A departmental enquiry, to which, of course, the Press were not admitted, was opened at the Port Trust office yesterday morning to investigate the loss of Pilot Schooner No. 1, which foundered on Monday evening in Bombay harbour. Mr. G. J. Chambers, the only European survivor of the wreck, was present in order to record his statement as well as the survivors of the Native crew, and Captain Breaks, of the s.s. *Queen Christina*, which picked up Mr. Chambers and four of the other survivors, was also present to give evidence.

A jolly boat belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company left the Prince's Dock, on Tuesday, in charge of Tindal Ahmed Adam, to go alongside the steamship "Dumra," lying in the stream. On getting as far as the Carnac Bunder, the boat was caught in a heavy squall and was capsized. The crew, five in number, were picked out of the water by a police-boat. Happily no lives were lost.

Fishing boat No. 2916, in charge of Tindal Raghu Lehru, was on its way from the Mody Bay to the fishing ground, near the Oyster Rock, on Tuesday, and when near the south of Middle Ground, it was caught in a squall and was capsized. Another fishing boat, on noticing this incident, went to the spot and rescued the Tindal and five lascars, and took the boat in tow, back to the Mody Bunder. No lives were lost and no damage done.

THE LOSS OF "PILOT SCHOONER NO. 1."

Suggested Public Subscription.

Though we feel sure that the Port Trust will not fail to assist the widows and orphans of those drowned in the Schooner No. 1, we are convinced that they would have no objection to permitting the Bombay Public to show their sympathy in a practical form with the widows and orphans of those who were essentially servants of the public and whose particular mission was to protect public life and property against the terrors of the seas.

We are prepared therefore to receive subscriptions and to acknowledge the same in our columns.

We beat her out past the lightship
With a couple of reefs, snugged down ;
The wind was blowing a twister
And the rain came hurtling down.

'Twas a bit too stiff on our station—
The waves were roaring white :
We decided to run for shelter—
We were useless out there at night.

We got her round before it,
And ran for the mouth of the bay ;
We had fetched inside the lightship—
It was 4 o'clock in the day.

In the hollows between the combers
We were almost out of the wind,
Becalmed in the trough of the rollers,
With a roaring sea behind.

Then the ocean, racking its vitals,
Heaved up a wave so tall,
That it towered above the Schooner
Of water a solid wall.

The weight of it smashed the skylight,
Tearing the fastenings free :
She filled, and sank beneath us—
A prey to the ravening sea.

Fourteen souls gone under.
Staunch and true to a man :
Pity the widows and children
And Pay ! as best you can.

N.

PENANG CORPORATORS RESIGN IN A BODY.

To Protest against Governor's Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

The Penang Municipal Commissioners have resigned in a body owing to the Governor's refusal to extend President Hallifax's term of office or to raise the salary. The Governor expressed himself prepared to consider any recommendation the Commissioners may make for the payment of a gratuity to Mr. Hallifax in consideration of his long connection with the Municipality.

HON. MR. LAMB RETURNS TO POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

Enquiries of the Excise Commission appointed by the Government of India having been completed, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb returned to Poona yesterday and took over charge of his duties as Commissioner in the Salt Revenue Department from Mr. Lucas who proceeds home on privilige leave

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th July :—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 6th July, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., inquiring as to the correctness of the levy of a fee for the occupation of the 30-ton crane berth in the Prince's Dock by the "City of Calcutta," together with a copy of his reply thereto ; reporting that on page 33, Dock Rate Book, Rule 29 and para. Q no mention is made of the 30-ton crane, but it has been the custom to bill vessels using the 30-ton crane berth at Rs. 2 1/2 per working hour in the same way as for the 100-ton crane in the Victoria Dock ; that para. Q. was probably drawn up before the 30-ton crane was erected and suggesting that the rule therefore requires alteration.

Submitted the correspondence above referred to.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be obtained to the alteration of para. No. 29 Q, *Cranage*—of the Dock Schedule of Rates so as to include the 30-ton crane.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 5th July, sanctioning the building of 2 salvage and crane barges. Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 14th July, forwarding the following three tenders for the steel plates and angles required for the two new salvage barges :—Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, and Messrs. Geo. Service & Co., and recommending that the lowest tender that of Messrs. Geo. Service & Co., be accepted and adding that the rates quoted are fair considering the present high price of iron and steel.

Submitted the tenders above referred to.

Resolution.—The tender of Messrs. George Service & Co. is accepted.

Read letter from Mr. W. H. Lucas, in charge Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 28th June, saying that he is informed that in order to prevent the introduction of American Cotton Boll Weevil in India, the Government of India may issue a Notication under Section 19 of Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, prohibiting the importation into India of American cotton seed, unless it has been certified by the Collector of Customs to have been fumigated with Bisulphide of Carbon and asking if any difficulty will be experienced in carrying out the fumigation in Bombay ; adding that the only two places where American cotton seed could be fumigated at the Docks, are the Customs Laboratory and the Naphtha Shed, but that neither of these can be utilized for the purpose and enquiring whether the Trustees would provide a special shed for the purpose of fumigating American cotton seed.

Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 10th July, submitting the following table giving the yearly imports of cotton seeds for the last 5 years :—1900-01, cwt. 175; 1901-02, cwt. 190 ; 1902-03, cwt. 57 ; 1903-04 ; cwt. 80; 1904-05, cwt 54; reporting that there is no suitable shed at present in the Docks that could be used for fumigating cotton seed, that it is understood that Bisulphide of Carbon is very inflammable and it is not advisable to do this work in the Docks and the amount of cotton seed imported being so small it would hardly warrant the expense of a specially constructed stone shed for the purpose, and suggesting that, if the Government of India decide that American cotton seed shall be fumigated before being allowed into the country the Trustees might erect a small corrugated iron shed at one of the outlying bunders where this work could be done safely.

Read minute by the Chairman concurred in by the other Members of the Docks and Bunders Committee, observing that there would be no difficulty in finding a site at one of the Bunders, that the imports are very small and it would apparently be no hardship to require the cotton seed to be discharged overside into lighters and landed at the Bunders for the purpose of being fumigated, and proposing that this suggestion be made to the Commissioner of Customs.

Resolution :—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved and the Commissioner of Customs, &c., should be addressed accordingly.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Pilotage Statement.

	For week ending 13th July 1906.	Total from 1st April to 13th July 1906.	For week ending 13th July 1905.	Total from 1st April to 13th July 1905.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	362	22	360
Do. do. out of do.	28	354	24	352
Do. transported	19	319	15	243
Do. attended to		21	1	20
Do. warped		6	1	14

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Judgment.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1431—Bhaishunker K and G—Somsudid Gulamhoosin and vs Abdulhusein Kalimudin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

289-05—Daphtary F and D—Aranvayal Arumuga S Moodiliar vs Jehangir Byramjee and others—Unwalla and P

For Consent Decree.

506-03—Nadirsha and T—for pauper Cashibai vs Luxman Ramji and others—Unwalla and P.

652-05—M B Chothia—Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Lalvs Shaik Hussan—Mirza and M.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

126-06—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee Phunjeebhoy Cooper vs Framjee Jamsetjee Khtaks—Bicknell M and R—Part heard to be taken at 3-30 p. m.

712-05—Daphtary F and D—Isabhai Bakerlebai vs Amtooiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alloo Hachoo A. Sator and another vs Sudick Hajee Maloo Suleman and another—Payne and Co and Captain and V.

217-01—Kanga and B—William Girald Whyto vs F, H. Brito—Raghavaya B and N

607-05—Wadia G and Co—Jamsetjee Manecjee Patel vs R. R. Mahajan and another—Raghavaya B and N and D and Co for postponement.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sudor Ajikhan—Capt and V

136-09—Edgelow G and Go—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles vernon—Crawford B and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tokersey and another vs Sharefbhai Ibrahimbhai and another—Malvi J and M

571-21021-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tokersey—K D Shroff.

132-36—F, F Pavri Kankoobai vs Govindjee Laljee and another—M B Cothia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Consent decree.

65-03—Wadia and Co—Bibi Fatma Sultan vs Aga Mahomed Esmail bin Haji Abdul Kasum Kazram—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa vs Abdul Aziz bin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard.

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed di Begam and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Bilimoria.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

54-04—Ardeshir H D and Co Goolam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani and another vs. Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdool Rahim Noorani and oeher K D Shroff and Payde and Co

584-04—Payne and Co—Aga Gulam Husein Dari vs Haji Mahomed Ibhrahim—Mirza and M

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee B and K and Wadia G and C

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyajol Salikrtm Kulvar vs Hitlal Sitalll Kulvao—In person.

112-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—Edgelow G W add Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Aodul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmul Bhenia and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayck Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudinbin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and others Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumino vs Manijal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

393-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Jambai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noblo

5-04—Mehta and S Hookamahhd Shroopahund vs Beharilal Ramnath D F and P

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jaketia—Payhe and Co S C C Suit

493-05—Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khundrao Namabhai Sadaand vs Abdool Gafoor Khangool

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

225-06—Khunderao S and L Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others.

For Consent Decree

654-05—Khundaro S and L—Haji Ismuil Haji Essack vs Khatizabai and others—Payne Co and Captain and V and Tyabji and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

400-07—Payne and Co—Sulleoman Somjee vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co. Part heard

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and another vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F and D

809-05—Craigie L and O—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquestion Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and N—Gunput Budhoji Thuker vs Bhan Budhaji Thakur-Dikeshit and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Vurkote vs Purshotum Huri Rande—Paghavaya and B (For postponement)

865-05—Kanga and P. Hardatrai Nandram and another vs Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

857-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas Bhaisett vs Premchund Roychund and others—Thakurdas and Co

817-05—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and others vs the Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Madak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and N—Koreji Purse) and others vs. Josef Jagannath Dewji and others

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

THE TRADE OF BUSHIRE.

THE Foreign Office Report on the Trade of Bushire for 1905 by Mr. Vice-Consul Richards is a remarkably business-like document, but it simply overflows with information which the enterprising merchant may turn to good account. In the historical section of the report, Mr. Richards records the dispute which arose owing to the introduction of fresh regulations by the new Director of Customs. The Persian merchants not understanding the new rules, which were in some instances peculiarly unadapted to the port of Bushire and fearing that they meant further taxation and hampering of trade, decided to boycott the Custom-House and to appeal to Teheran, seeking the assistance not only of their fellow countrymen in Shiraz and Ispahan, but of European firms in Bushire to support them in their petition. Meetings were held both by the European and Persian merchants to decide what course they should pursue, the latter deciding to refuse to clear their cargo from the Custom-House, to cancel previous orders, and to make no fresh ones until they had received some redress to their appeal. The European merchants were ultimately driven to follow suit and to refrain from clearing their goods by way of protest against what appeared to be the harsh application of the regulations. The dispute had lasted between five and six weeks, when a *modus rivendi* was arrived at regarding the clauses which were most objected to the trade which had been practically at a standstill again became brisk. The landing contractor was another disturbing element to the even course of trade in the past year. Many disputes occurred between the merchants and the steamship agents, and between both of these and the contractor, who in his turn complained of the treatment he received from both parties, especially the steamship agents. This dispute continued well on to the end of the year, when in October a working arrangement was arrived at which tended to relieve the situation. Then the Shiraz merchants, as a protest against the action of the Government of their province, instructed their Bushire agents not to clear from the Custom-House or forward to them any merchandise whatever. But this boycott only lasted a few weeks, though it served to show the peculiarities of the traders with whom we have to deal in the Gulf. Owing to a frequently fluctuating exchange the piece-goods import trade was considerably neglected. Goods with small original profits, though in constant demand were ignored and the great fall in cotton prices was not followed by a corresponding decrease in cloth prices. This is attributed to the very heavy demands on the manufacturers from all parts of the world, principally India and China, who therefore were able to keep up their prices and also obtain an unprecedentedly long time for delivery, in some cases, it is reported up to fourteen months.

Mr. Richards tells us that during the year one of the principal steamship companies—presumably British—sent a representative from their managing house to enquire into the working of the Gulf Ports. Although but a flying visit was paid to Bushire Mr. Richards declares it to have been a move in the right direction which could be followed to advantage by other companies. Since the introduction of a Customs administration controlled by experienced men, drawn from the Belgium Customs Department, the increase of trade, the interest of other countries besides the United Kingdom and India are taking in Persia and the opening up of new trade routes to the trade, the working of the steamship companies and trade generally are changing, and unless the steamship companies and firms who have for years been trading up the Gulf march with the times they will find their trade and their carrying trade taken from them. Mr. Richards warns merchants and manufacturers that it will not do to send out what they wish to get rid of. If they want to trade they must send precisely what is demanded and he tells us that an enterprising firm in the East, very favourably situated, wished to participate in the supply of a certain article very much worn by the Arabs. The firm took a good deal of trouble in obtaining the exact size and colours required by the Arabs, who in this article of attire are very particular, almost verging on the point of dandyism. Samples and full particulars were sent to the British manufacturer, but the goods supplied were not exactly according to order. On the manufacturer being asked to correct the little difference, which little difference was of great importance to the Arab, he refused to do so. The result was the firm had to give up the business, as the Arabs would not buy what the British manufacturer supplied them. Another firm, not British, took up the business, went to the Continent for his article, obtained what was required and captured the trade. In the opinion of Mr. Richards there is room for the employment of a good, all-round, general commercial traveller in Persia. He should, he thinks, be young and energetic, capable of travelling in a country where mules and horses are practically the only means of conveyance from one place to another and be prepared to deal in all classes of goods, both big and small. Nearly all the French goods, imported into Persia, by way of Bushire, are sold by a French traveller who visits the country once a year, and who has, in the course of three or four years, worked up a very lucrative business, both for himself and the firms he travels for. At the same time he leaves Kermanshah, Hamadan, Sultanabad, Meshed, Kerman and Yezd alone, so all these centres stand waiting for the first traveller who likes to take Mr. Richards' hint.

The goods, the French traveller handles, are all imported from the North, but are not exclusively French goods. He travels with samples of many kinds and a small quantity of watches and jewellery. There must, Mr. Richards thinks, be many miscellaneous articles manufactured in the United Kingdom, which, if properly shown, would be purchased, both by the European and native population, and it must not be forgotten that the latter consists of a certain percentage of Armenians, besides Mahomedans, although they, in most cases, do not belong to the wealthy classes. A traveller, therefore, would find it to his advantage to study the peculiarities of the natives with regard to their wants and habits and would very soon learn what he could sell and what he could not. He must remember that in the matter of big sales trade is done only on the credit system when dealing with the middleman, but with the actual consumer and smaller merchants credit only on a very small scale, if at all, need be given. A statement attached to the report showing the trade of the whole Gulf, compiled from the Custom-House returns, reveals the fact that Bushire, with the exception of three smaller ports, Jask, Bunder Dilam and Bunder Rig, is the only port in the south of Persia which shows a decrease in the imports of 1905 as compared with 1904. While all the other ports have a very substantial increase Bushire shows a decrease of 127,893l., which nearly equals the whole of the increases put together. This is put down to the following reasons:—Attitude of steamship agents towards consignees of the cargo their steamers carry and the treatment it receives, more particularly that from India; Hamal Bashi or landing contractor's unsatisfactory method of working; disturbed state of Shiraz; the insecurity, owing to robbery and blackmail, of the road between Bushire and Shiraz; merchants' disputes with the Custom-House. Owing to these causes the import and forwarding trade of Bushire is seriously threatened with being diverted to other ports, such as Bunder Abbas and Mohammerah, but it is to be hoped that some means will be devised by which the danger will be obviated and the trade of the port restored.

A HOLE AND CORNER AGREEMENT. THE White Parliamentary Paper, recently issued, giving the full text of the agreement between the Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company dated July 24, 1903, gives an interesting view into a matter which has too long been kept from the public. The agreement in itself is fair, for it provides at an initial cost of £20,000 and £5,000 per annum the right of use of the Marconi system for eleven years for a specified time each day, and sub-clauses have been inserted to secure efficiency. In order to render Naval Operators proficient in all branches of wireless telegraphy and qualify them to carry out commercial signalling when required, the Company undertook to give, free of charge, instructions and practice to Naval operators at any stations, for shipping purposes, worked by the Company or under their control. The agreement concludes with the words, "Provided always that if, at any time during the said period of eleven years, either of the Company's patents shall be proved to be invalid the Admiralty may give one month's notice in writing under the hand of their Secretary to determine this agreement, and thereupon all their obligations hereunder shall absolutely determine. Indeed, the payment of the before-mentioned sums of money to the Company is not to be regarded as an admission by the Admiralty that any of such patents are valid or that the user of the installation or any apparatus or thing constituting parts of such installations, is a lawful user thereof." The saving clauses may be taken as inserted in order to afford protection under special circumstances. The facts of the case, however, show that the clause in question was of greater import. The conditions under which wireless telegraphy is being operated in England are as extraordinary as it is possible to conceive. Before Mr. Marconi's name was known in Great Britain, that is in the early nineties, Sir Oliver Lodge had demonstrated the practicability of utilising Hertz waves for the purposes to which they are now put. Having made his scientific demonstration he proceeded to perfect his system in order to bring it up to the standard of commercial, requirements. Within a short time Mr. Marconi, not being an Englishman, had been seized upon and advertised freely as the wonder of the age. Protest against the ignoring of Sir Oliver Lodge's work was fruitless and the invention known as the de Forest system, the greater part of which was invented by Mr. Maskelyne, of magic fame, was practically ignored until a wireless message from the Egyptian Hall considerably hindered an "untapable" demonstration in another part of London. At an early stage the Postmaster General asserted his claim to the official control of all wireless telegraphic work, and in 1903 the Lodge-Muirhead Company applied to the Postmaster-General for permission to establish its stations and general work with a view to the commercial application of its system. The Postmaster-General replied that nothing definite could be done pending Parliament's consideration of the matter. A year latter the Company was assured that nothing definite could be done. Again on August 12, 1904, the same official replied to a letter from the Lodge-Muirhead Company that it would be premature to enter into any negotiations since there was a Bill pending in Parliament. That Bill became law three days later, and it now transpires that the Government-Marconi contract was signed on the day before the evasive reply was sent to Sir Oliver Lodge's representative.

It may be said that roughly the Act of 1904 places the control of wireless telegraphy, in Great Britain in the hands of the Postmaster-General, without whose authorisation not even an experimental station may be used; so far so good, since in the interests of national defence so powerful an agent should be under Government control. But the, till now, secret agreement with the Marconi Company, while leaving wireless telegraphy officially in the Postmaster-General's hands, places it, for all practical purposes, under the control, as an executive and advisory body, of the Marconi Companies. Let us suppose that an inventor applies to the Post Office for a licence to instal, for experimental purposes, a certain system. He must describe fully his patent to a Department which is under written agreement with the Marconi Companies to permit of no installation which can in any way interfere with the working of their system. One of the greatest sufferers from this hole and corner agreement is Lloyds upon which institution Great Britain depends entirely for the collection, publication and distribution of all information regarding shipping, cargoes and frieghts, to England, the most vitally important of all intelligence. Lloyds were highly interested in wireless telegraphy and, relying upon official promises similar to those given to the Lodge-Muirhead Company, took no steps to oppose the Act of 1904. They were definitely promised licences and assured they would be put upon the same footing as the Marconi Companies. Lloyds are still without licences and we now learn why. On the other hand, the Marconi Company has established itself all over the country and Lloyds have been informed that two stations cannot be allowed in the same place. It may be well to point out that the Marconi agreement contains no provision for limiting the cost of messages, and as for the clause which state that all operators must be British subjects, as Lloyds have pointed out, it seems to matter little when the prime-movers of the Company are aliens. If the officials have really recognised the absolute necessity of having the system under perfect control, in view of international complications, it is impossible to see why officialdom should have gone out of its way to flout so essentially an English institution as Lloyds. We hope that the saving clause of the Admiralty agreement is meant as recognition of this glaring breach of faith. The present Post Office agreement is a deliberate breach of honour both in regard to the public and to the Englishmen who have at least a right to be allowed fair treatment in the consideration of their inventions. The facts which have been kept secret so long have served to confirm suspicions aroused; but the facts published cannot stand by themselves. Before the next official sanction is required, in three years time, it is to be hoped the other facts, which obviously exist, will find equal prominence. And we say it is to be hoped, because we are convinced that it will be for the benefit of the nation.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE. THE situation on the East Indian Railway apparently gathers in danger and the report that a Babu is in custody charged with attempting to wreck the Bombay Mail lends considerable weight to the allegation that the strike is only another form of the Bengali sedition tactics. After all that has happened in the last few months the Bengalis cannot complain if they are looked upon with a considerable amount of suspicion. Government has taken the attitude that their incessant talking does not matter. Free speech is an excellent thing, but there are limits and we think these have been exceeded. To some minds a strike is a legitimate method of dealing with a grievance; to other minds the decision in the Taff Valley case was one of the most just ever delivered and we are inclined to think that it might well apply its principle to the present case. It is doubtful, however, whether such measures would be altogether effective. The prime movers of the disturbances, which are emanating from Bengal, prefer to hide their light under bushels when there is any danger threatening. And if the agitators are inducing train wrecking to emphasize their arguments, there is a great deal of danger in store, not only for travellers but for those whose pose of injured innocence is not accepted quite as readily as they would wish. The rumours, that the strike is more political than personal, which have been published during the last few days, but confirm an impression which has existed for a considerable time, and Government will do well to look into the matter. Strikes, for whatever reason, are things not to be encouraged, but, if the present impression prove true, it is time that drastic measures were taken to stop a movement which is without a single point to commend it for acceptance.

ON the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce Mr. V. G. Lynn has been appointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Melliss, 109th Infantry, has been selected for appointment as Commandant of that Regiment, *vice* Colonel Godfrey, whose tenure is about to expire.

THE new monotype press building at Simla, to cost Rs. 70,000, will be begun this cold weather. The site is beneath the Foreign Office, some hundred feet below the cart road.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continued interruption of all Burma wires via Assam, there has been no serious delay to telegraphic traffic, as the lines via Akyab are working exceptionally well. During the 24 hours of Saturday the figures worked out to 1,006 messages per wire—an excellent outturn and highly creditable to the staff.

SIR Henry Blake, the *Times of Ceylon* hears, has called for a report on the cooly traffic during the last 20 years. Figures are not always the most convincing things; but it is gratifying to note, says our contemporary that his Excellency is leaving no stone unturned in his endeavour to support the necessity for an immediate construction of a line which former Governors only dreamed of, without even having occasion to seriously consider the project. "The connection of Ceylon with India by railway will for ever perpetuate Sir Henry Blake's *régime* in Ceylon, and must put into the shade even his prominent association with the Agricultural Society!"

THAT a plague epidemic has an influence on the birth-rate is beyond question, but the sanitary authorities in the Punjab have arrived at the conclusion that the influence is of an indirect and general nature only, and its effect in any particular year cannot be gauged with precision. A much more direct and calculable influence is the prevalence or otherwise of malarial fever. A malarial epidemic in the autumn affects the birth-rate of the following year to a greater degree than any other form of disease. Thus in the year 1905, says the *Pioneer* though there were 334,897 deaths from plague, the birth rate rose from 41·5 to 44·4 per mille, this increase being ascribed to the freedom from autumnal sickness in 1904. No doubt had there been no plague epidemic the birth-rate would have been much higher; as it was there were more deaths than births, the Punjab death-rate for the fourth year in succession being the highest in India, viz., 47·55. Unsatisfactory as this is, the situation is less gloomy than it was. Plague was generally less prevalent than in 1904, and the decline in mortality from that disease, in district which have been longest affected, furnishes faint ground for hope that a natural subsidence of the decease is within sight. This hope is moreover encouraged by the fact that since the beginning of the current year the Punjab has shared with the rest of India in the remarkable decline of the plague epidemic. It has long been noticed that more women than men die of plague in the Punjab, the suggestion being that owing to their seclusion within doors they are more in contact with the sources of infection. On the other hand infants and old people, who are naturally subject to much the same environment as females, enjoy very marked immunity from the decease. It is a curious fact also that, apart from plague, the female death-rate in the Punjab is persistently higher than the male; in European countries the female life is generally supposed to be better than that of the male.

PROGRAMME MUSIC AND THE PROGRAMME.

MR. E. A. BAUGHAN has so long been known as an able and independent critic that the collection of essays on "Music and Musicians" which he has just published should find many readers, especially among amateurs, who are interested in the discussion of the latest phenomena in the musical world. I propose here to select one particularly interesting point for discussion. On the perpetually vexed question of programme music Mr. Baughan has a number of acute and penetrating things to say, all of them helping considerably to clear up the mists that just now obscure that newest of problems. One point that he makes is especially good, though, as I shall try to show, it rests to some extent on a misconception, and Mr. Baughan himself is apparently not quite certain as to how far it can be pressed. That poetic music is as firmly rooted in the nature of things as absolute music, that all great musicians have had leanings towards the concrete in music as well as the abstract, that symphonic poems were not written earlier than the nineteenth century only because composers, before that epoch, had not the means at their disposal to permit them to do so, and that programme music has emphatically come to stay—all this is hardly disputed now. Mr. Baughan is not an opponent of programme music, but he has his doubts as to its being a perfect art-form. Some of us have argued that it is only possible to follow a symphonic poem properly if the composer gives us a full statement of the programme upon which he has worked. The opera composer and the song writer both give in the words of the opera or the song the clue to the definite symbols that underlie the indefinite expression of the music. The writer of the symphonic poem, having also worked upon definite symbols, should also tell us what these are; he can no more expect us to discover them for ourselves than an opera composer could expect us to discover the subject of his opera by simply hearing the music without the words. To the argument that a piece of instrumental music should be perfectly clear without a verbal explanation we reply that if the composer did not write it as abstract music it cannot be listened to as abstract music; that if he does certain things in it, not because the mere musician in him prompted him to do them, but because they were prompted by his poetic scheme, then if we are ignorant of this scheme we are really not listening to his work at all, as he meant us to listen to it, or indeed as he listens to it himself. Mr. Baughan counters that argument in this way. The analogy with opera, he says, does not hold: "the drama as enacted on the stage, with speech, gesture, action, and music, is a self-contained art. The combination must be viewed is a whole." The symphonic poem is not a self-contained art, because it does not explain itself; the lack of clearness in what the music says has to be eked out by a literary explanation in a programme-book.

So far, good; the point is very ably made. But where does it lead Mr. Baughan? The logical alternative is to have the symphonic poem without any "literary explanation" at all. But it is quite clear from a dozen passages in other essays, that this would leave Mr. Baughan a good deal in the dark; left, that is, with the music alone, he would be unable to see the *raison d'etre* of a number of things in the music, which is what we have been insisting on all along. Thus when defending Strauss against the foolish charge that he "disregards form" he points out that there is plenty of form in Strauss, but it is not the conventional form of abstract music; "it is," he says, "almost entirely dictated by psychological impulses." In other words, Strauss's "form" comes in part from his poetic scheme; and it is only the knowledge of this scheme that enables Mr. Baughan to justify the form as being "psychological." On another page he tells us that "all Strauss's innovations . . . are a means to an end. Indeed his desire to express ideas . . . conditions his workmanship. It is useless to criticise the fugue in 'Zarathustra' or the snarling and sneering of the wood-wind antagonists in 'Ein Heldenleben' as if they meant nothing and had no poetic intention." Again: "I hold that Strauss's compositions must be judged by their success as tone-poems. It they fail to convey a clear emotional idea of the subject, he has set out to illustrate they are failures, however clever they may be as music. . . . If vague shifting polyphony and harmonies of an eccentric character paint the background the composer requires, we must accept them, their justification being that they are means to an end." Yet again: "I must repeat that the need of following a definite programme helps him to shape his music, and gives him new forms and suggests new devices which he could not find in absolute music itself." Yet again: "The real form it ['Ein Heldenleben'] possesses is psychological," i.e. conditioned not by considerations of abstract music alone, but by a poetic scheme. Yet again: "From this point of view you must listen to the composition as programme music; nothing but a programme explains the dissonances in which he indulges." Yet again: "The necessity of illustrating a programme makes for great plasticity. The appearance of formlessness is due to the dictation of tonal form by the expression of the poetical ideas the composer is illustrating."

These passages, selected here and there from a number of different essays, seem to show that though Mr. Baughan's object is, in the abstract, to having to "get up" the programme from a book, it is only by the knowledge of the programme that he is enabled to see Strauss as he really is, and to understand the reasons for many things in the music that would be inexplicable without that knowledge. The necessity of the "literary explanation" may deprive the symphonic poem of the right to be regarded as a "self-contained art," but since we cannot do without the literary explanation we are apparently in a bad way—unless we choose to take our symphonic poem and our literary explanation together without a blush, enjoy the former all the more because of the light that is thrown upon it by the latter and snap our fingers at the distinction between arts that are self-contained and arts that are not. I am afraid that this is what some of us will be unregenerate enough to do. If I personally am overwhelmed with a sense of æsthetic sin while doing it, I shall have the secret satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Baughan is in the next confessional. It is true that he hedges a little in the original essay from which I first quoted. A little "literary explanation" he will tolerate, but not much. In some cases, he thinks, "the titles alone of the symphonic poems are sufficient to give the necessary definition to their emotional contents." I fancy he is speaking after the event, not before it, and that he would not be so sure of the "contents" of "Ein Heldenleben" if he had not previously read the programme. But in any case what is a title, in this connection, but a "literary explanation," varying in fulness with our knowledge of what is conveyed by the title? To call a symphonic poem "Romeo and Juliet" or "Julius Cæsar" or "Don Quixote" is enough to put us into possession of the whole poetic contents of the symphonic poem; our own knowledge of the original books serves to some extent as an analytical programme. But would a man who had never read or heard of "Don Quixote" or "Also sprach Zarathustra" be able to understand Strauss's works without being given a programme? And when a composer writes a symphonic poem on a subject that is unknown to us, is it not his duty to put us in possession of those concrete data which alone, as Mr. Baughan has pointed out in the case of Strauss, can give a meaning and a justification to a hundred things in his score?

Some of the short articles at the beginning of this volume are perhaps a little inconclusive, not because Mr. Baughan is on the wrong track, but because he does not allow himself time and space enough to get to the end of the right one. Big problems cannot be settled in little essays; and Mr. Baughan in the first hundred pages or so of his book rather gives us the impression of starting more foxes than he has time to run to earth. Later on, when Mr. Baughan allows himself an amount of space commensurate with the importance of his subject, he digs pretty deeply into it. Elgar's "Apostles" for example, has never been so well written about as in Mr. Baughan's careful and dispassionate article upon it; while on vital questions of the day, such as the future of opera, the modern Italian school, the present position of Wagner as dramatist and theorist, the artistic rank of Richard Strauss and the æsthetics of programme music and the symphonic poem. Mr. Baughan has opinions of his own that are well worth a hearing. We may not agree with them all; we may, as in the case of the Wagner articles, that Mr. Baughan in turning his back on some of the enthusiasms of his youth goes a little too far in the opposite direction, and that his present seat on the extreme Left may be abandoned some day for one nearer the Centre; but he is, at any rate, always stimulating and suggestive.

E. N.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

DURING the last few years the growth of the German navy and the decline of the French have been matters of the deepest interest to the British nation. The wildest statements have been made as to Germany's intention to make an unprovoked attack on this country on the first favourable opportunity, and those who do not belong to the Blue-water school have shown pretty plainly the unpreparedness of this country to face a large force of trained continental troops on a sudden emergency, assuming, of course, the temporary loss or command of the sea by our fleet, or its absence, or simultaneous refit at Home ports with its crews on leave.

An ably-written article by Mr. J. L. Bashford in Brassey's *Naval Annual* for 1905 has been followed by another in the *Empire Review*, dealing with the present and future German Navy. At the outset Mr. Bashford discusses the idea that Germany is developing her fleet with the deliberate intention of making a sudden and unprovoked attack on us, and dismisses it as absurd. With this view we are in complete agreement, and think that the case is a perfectly simple one, namely this, that both nations are aware that commercial and colonial rivalry may lead to a quarrel desired by neither side, and one in which neither can be definitely pronounced the aggressor. Obviously, each has an absolute right to keep this in mind and to make her war plans with special reference to the other. Still we must remember that while Germany stakes her commerce and colonies, Britain stakes her national existence, owing to the food-supply question, so that if necessary, very great sacrifices must be made by us to secure predominence at sea.

The article at present under notice impresses on one, chiefly, the thorough and business-like method of the Germans in the development of their fleet. While, until recently, the British Admiralty might have been blamed for a lack of these qualities, it may be fairly said that the German Admiralty carry their principles too far. For instance, they lay down hard and fast rules as to the number of years that a ship may be counted effective, whereas a very slight acquaintance with the subject shews that the effective life of ships varies very considerably. This is partly due to the fact that the course of naval evolution cannot be long foretold, so that an innovation which adversely affects one type of ship, applies less to an older type of different design. Thus, in our own naval history, the introduction of a powerful secondary armament rendered obsolete the "Inflexible," with her vast area of unarmoured side, while the "Devastation," of much earlier date, was justly retained on the active list, largely because she had complete protection.

The Germans pay us the compliment of imitation in many respects. Although they must build ships capable of operating in narrow and shallow waters and capable of passing through the Kiel Canal, they have not hesitated to follow us in the building of "Dreadnoughts." Their new ships will be of a displacement of 18,000 tons, and will embody the same idea as the "Dreadnought". It says much for the correct reasoning of our own designers that all the great nations of the world are preparing to follow our example, but it must be admitted that Colonel Cuniberti, the famous Italian Constructor, if not the first to conceive the idea, was at all events the first to make it public.

The German Fleet, like all others, has had to go through its "mumps and measles," but the German battleships have steadily progressed from the "Kaiser" class, with their in inadequately protected sides and weak main armament, to the new ships with complete protection and armament of twelve-inch guns, of which a very fine model has been constructed by Krupp.

Very little has been done in the direction of submarines, but the Germania Company has built a specimen, with which experiments are being carried out. In this branch, however, it is certain that the Germans are some way behind us.

Of torpedo operations, they have made a thorough and scientific study, and there many expert judges who consider them equal to the best in the world. They are careful to arrange that torpedo craft, working together, shall be as far as possible identical in type, and they have very clear ideas as to the number of boats that should constitute a division, both of which are important points to which, until lately, too little attention was paid in our own case.

Although it is considered that a large number of cruisers is not as necessary for them as for us, the German Admiralty have apparently decided to form independent or semi-independent cruiser squadrons after the British plan, but on a smaller scale.

The article deals in detail with the German system of preparing schemes extending over several years, but here again, we think, that they are too anxious to have everything cut and dried. They are continually having to alter their plans, so that much time and labour is wasted, but the German mind is apparently incapable of seeing that it is absurd to state that in 1920 they will have a personnel of 81,329 men.

In the matter of steam turbines they have shown a curious conservatism. Beyond the third-class cruiser "Lubeck," and a torpedo-boat fitted with the Parsons type, and another torpedo-boat fitted with that invented by Mr. Curtis, they have done practically nothing, but mean to wait for the result of the "Dreadnought's" trials, before making a definite decision. Still with the experience gained by us in the "King Edward," "Queen," "Victorian," "Carmania," and many others, the success of the Parson's type is no longer in doubt. The trials of the Cunard leviathan and "Lusitania" will of course be watched with intense interest, but, chiefly on account of the enormous power involved, (75,000 horse-power), and not because the turbine is any longer in the purely experimental stage. It is probable that before long the turbine will show greater economy of coal at all powers than the reciprocating engine. The saving of vertical space, an important matter when providing an armoured deck, the reduction of engine-room staff and saving of lubricating oil, are other points in its favour, while the absence of vibration cannot fail to have a good effect on gunnery.

By their adoption of the Dürr type of water-tube boiler, the Germans have endeavoured to help their national industry, but our experience with it in the "Roxburgh" has not been such as to give it the preference over the Yarrow large-tube type or the Babcock and Wilcox. The Schulz-Thornycroft has also been extensively adopted, but it will probably give place to the other for large ships which must steam for long periods at high speed. Germany has practically ignored the Belleville from the beginning, though in the last two or three years British experience has been almost uniformly favourable. The fastest cruiser in the world, H. M. S. "Drake," is fitted with Bellevilles, and rarely fails to exceed 24 knots when necessary.

The main conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Bashford's arttcle is that Germany, not only intends to develop a first-class navy but means to make it every whit as ready for instant use as that tremendous land war-machine directed by von Moltke in 1870. From this, it is evident that the present spirit of our fleet must be encouraged and never allowed to flag, that building programmes for future necessity must not be reduced to suit present convenience, and that, in Admiral Fisher's words, "We must go forward, never resting on our oars, for to stop is to go back," as we, of all nations, cannot afford to lose command of the sea for as long as twenty-four hours.

GEOFFREY PARRATT.

July, 22.

THE piracy of the s.s. "Sainam," near Canton, was apparently a most daring affair. The pirates got on board and blew out the brains of Dr. Macdonald, a passenger, and shot the Captain in the chest. The latter is recovering. Seven of the crew were also killed and the ship has been ransacked. The "Sainam" is a British vessel of about 600 gross tons. She was built about six years ago at Hongkong, for the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company. The murdered Missionary is believed to be the Reverend R. J.J. Macdonald, M.D., of the Wesleyan Mission.

THE current issue of the *Christian College Magazine* contains a very interesting description, from the pen of the Reverend E. Monteith Macpail, of the Kodaikanal Observatory and the work that is being carried on there by Mr. Michie Smith and his assistants. The detailed but non-technical descriptions that are given of the Spectroheliograph and the Seismograph are intensely interesting, and give the non-scientific reader an insight into the way in which two most important branches of work are carried out, namely, the observations of the variations daily occurring in the sun and of earthquakes.

RUSSIA'S DILEMMA.

ANARCHY SEETHING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Duma Plots to Disaffect the Army.

GENERAL SUPPRESSION OF THE PRESS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GUN-RUNNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Dumaists have returned to St. Petersburg unmolested.

The Viborg Conference decided to form vast organisations with the object of turning the army against the Government.

Renewed aggravated disturbances have taken place at Odessa. A number of Jews have been killed and the town is panic-stricken and the inhabitants are fleeing.

Russian stocks continue to fall.

LONDON, JULY 25.

All the papers at St. Petersburg except the Nove Vremya and the semi-official Russia have been suppressed.

Yesterday hundreds of arrests were made in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and a number of clubs closed.

Hitherto eight Jews have been killed and eleven wounded at Odessa.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Board of Trade has warned shipowners that the Russian Government has decided to inspect and arrest any vessels suspected of gun running.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Protecting National Honour.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In continuation of his speech at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Mr. Bryan urged that such investigation will elucidate facts and was, he considered, 100 to 1 in favour of a settlement. The facts will also settle questions concerning National honour and will give time for the mobilization of public conscience in respect to the same.

He paid a tribute to Sir H Campbell-Bannerman's epoch-making speech.

COINAGE IN EAST AFRICA.

No Change Necessary.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the Commons last night, said that he saw no reason to vary the decision arrived at by Mr. Lyttelton for retaining Indian coinage in East Africa.

CRETE ONCE MORE.

Greece and the Powers.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The King of Greece has rejected the proposals of the Powers regarding Cretan reform.

THE RIDGEWAY REPORT.

Possibly May be "Confidential."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, July 24, says that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in replying to Mr. Lyttelton, declined to promise that the West Ridgeway Report would be laid on the table before the debate on the Colonial Office Vote.

It was possible, he said, that the Cabinet decide to treat the Report as confidential.

DEATH OF BARON KODAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, July 24, states that Baron Kodama is dead.

[Lieutenant-General Baron Gentaro Kodama was born in 1855, being a Samurai of the Chenshu clan. He is largely responsible for the great progress made in Formosa, he being Governor General of Taiwan in that island; but, he is perhaps best known for his services as Chief of the Staff of Field-Marshal Oyama in the recent war.

He was Vice-Minister of War in 1898 and was a keen educationist, having been, *inter alia*, the founder of the Kodama Public Library at Tokuyama.]

DEATH OF CAPTAN J. MacCARTHY.

A Victim of Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 25.

Captain J. E. S. MacCarthy of the staff of His Highness the Nizam's regular troops died at his residence in Saifabad yesterday of cholera. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest officers in the Military service of the State and wes held in great respect. His remains were interred in the Secunderabad cemetery with full Military honors. A detachment of His Highness's regular troops and saveral bands which played the "Dead March" all the way accompanied the Cortege. A very large gathering awaited the procession at the cemetery, amongst them being the Hon'ble the resident Mr, C. S. Bayley.

The Golconda Polo Tournament was not played this afternoon owing to the deceased's death.

GOLD RESERVE FUND.

Sir Edward Law's Detailed Views Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

We must await the arrival of the *Times* to learn what precisely are the grave dangers which Sir Edward Law anticipates from the recent change in the method of employment of the Gold Standard Reserve Fund. There is absolutely no change of principle involved. All that has been done having been to arrest the process of converting the profits of silver coinage into gold for a time. So soon as the extra rupees are required for issue, the old process will go on exactly as before. Meanwhile the profits are being retained in India or rather in the [illegible], ready for coinage at any moment.

THE ARMY SCHEME.

IRISH ECONOMY.

Present Reductions mean Future Expenditure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

A debate took place in the House of Lords tonight on Mr. Haldane's scheme.

Lord Roberts deprecated the proposed reductions and predicted that the present economy would assuredly involve unnecessarily large expenditure in the future.

Earl Portsmouth, on behalf of the Government, made a lengthy statement, and defended the scheme on the ground that the country demanded economy, which had been achieved after anxious consideration of the exigencies of the situation.

THE LATE MR. MOUNG HLA OUNG.

A Brilliant Career.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Mr. Moung Hla Oung, whose death was announced from Calcutta, was born in Arakan fifty-four years ago. He was educated at one of the Calcutta Colleges, where he passed the Entrance Examination. He joined the Burma service as Interpreter to the late Sir Ashley Eden, when he held the office of Chief Commissioner of British Burma and was subsequently appointed to the Financial Department, Madras, as a Probationer in 1875

He was transferred to Calcutta in 1877 and to Rangoon in 1880 as Assistant Accountant General. He was transferred to Madras in the following year and was again re-transferred to Calcutta, where he rose to be Assistant Comptroller in 1899.

After working in the Allahabad, Lahore, and Calcutta Currency Offices, he was appointed once more at Rangoon as Assistant Comptroller and then posted to Burma, remaining there till 1898, when he returned to Calcutta as Assistant Comptroller in charge of Outside Audits. He was next posted to Madras as Deputy Auditor-General and officiated as Accountant General on several occasions.

RANGOON, JULY 25.

A telegram received from Mrs. Moung Hla Oung states that the remains of her husband were interred in the Buddhist Cemetery at Calcutta yesterday evening.

ARMS LICENCES IN MYSORE.

Discretion Necessary in their Issue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Observing the increase in the number of licences issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation in 1905, especially for sporting purposes, the Government reiterate a warning to District Magistrates to exercise care and discrimination in the issue of arms licences. They also draw attention to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police regarding to the insufficient recognition of the provision for issuing arms for destroying wild animals and the desirability of issuing the same whenever possible in preference to licences of other kinds and in the case of agriculturists.

THE RECENT FIRE AT KENGTUNG.

Four Lakhs Damage.

RISE IN MARKET PRICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

A Government Press Note states that the losses in the fire at Kengtung town have been returned at over four lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 30,000 represent the value of three monasteries.

The area devastated by the fire has been surveyed, and Mr. Stevens, Assistant Engineer, is assisting in laying out the sites and improving the market square.

The sufferers in the fire are housed temporarily in bamboo-thatched buildings on account of the destruction of almost all stocks in the town.

The prices of imported articles has risen considerably, and consignments of kerosene oil received by traders are being sold at Rs. 12 per tin.

MYSORE CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Justice Moore Probable Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Mr. Justice Moore of the Madras High Court appears to have been selected as Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court in succession to Mr. Staley who retires early next month. No official announcement has been made, but Mr. Justice Moore is understood to be in want of a house here.

HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD.

Only a Survey to be Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

A Press Communique states:—The reports recently current that the extension of the Hindustan-Tibet road to Shipki has been undertaken are incorrect. A preliminary survey will, however, shortly be made with a view to ascertaining what the probable cost of such a road would be, should it ever be constructed.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Ample Water Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Thanks of the recent good rains, the Kolar Gold Fields should obtain a full water-supply again very shortly, as latterly there was only a half supply.

A BARRISTER'S CLAIM.

Calcutta High Court's Decision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The case of Mr. Khelefat Hossein, Barrister-at-Law, who claimed Rs.50,000 as damages against Dr. and Mrs. Maloney for wrongful ejectment from a suite of rooms in 42, Chowringhee, was determined yesterday by Mr. Justice Harrington, who gave plaintiff judgment for Rs. 600 with costs.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. LeMESURIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Mr. LeMesurier, Commissioner of Dacca, who met with a bad carriage accident on Thursday last, is making steady progress and will, it is expected, soon be well again.

HEIRLESS HOLLAND!

Netherlanders' Hope of an Orange Prince again Frustrated.

AN ILL-FATED DYNASTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

Queen Wilhelmina had a miscarriage last night.

By ARLEY.

The disappointment of the people of Holland will be great at the failure of their beloved little Queen to present them with a future King of the Netherlands. It is now five years since Queen Wilhelmina's subjects were first placed in expectation of the birth of a prince who would rid them of the possibility of the loss of their national independence. For Holland's bogey is a German monarch. They see in the failure of their young Queen to bear a son the probability of Holland becoming a suzerain state of the German Emperor, on a par with Saxony and Wurtemberg. The present-heir presumptive to the Throne of the Netherlands is the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, but probably he would prefer his present comfortable dignity. If so, the Crown would pass at this moment to Prince Albrecht of Hohenzollern, Regent of Brunswick. Then Holland, like Roumania, would fall under the Kaiser's family influence. In that case, Holland would become, in reference to Prussia, a kind of maritime Bavaria. No wonder the Dutch pray that Heaven may preserve the life of the young Queen, on whom, at the present time. so many European eventualities depend. In fact, the life of the aged Emperor of Austria and of the youthful Queen of Holland are the two least certain and most vital factors in the European game.

And if there is any thing which the Netherlanders fear it is the possibility of their coming under the yoke of the Germans, whom they dislike almost as much as do the Russians. Needless to say, therefore, that Holland's sorrow was poignant when a premature occurrence thwarted their hopes of a direct heir to the House of Orange.

Now, for the third time Holland has suffered the same acute disappointment. It has, of course, long been rumoured in the courts of Europe that Her Majesty is never likely to give to her subjects a prince of a sturdy mould, and the sad occurrence recorded in the above Reuter message certainly lends colour to the suggestions so often put forth with in the past. The question of the succession to the Throne of Holland by no means concerns the Netherlanders only. It is a vital matter for the whole of Europe. Britain especially would deplore the falling of Holland under the sway of the Hohenzollerns, for the most daring of the Kaiser's dreams would then be realised. He would have an extensive seabord to the west of Europe—which is what he most wants. The young Queen's present heir-presumptive, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has no children. The failure of males in this family is remarkable. A century ago there were three distinct branches ef the House of Nassau. The male line of Nassau- Usingen became extinct in 1816. Nassau-Weilburg has only two males—the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, who is fifty-four and the father of daughters only, and his brother Prince Nicholas, who is married morganatically. The males of Nassau-Orange ended with Queen Wilhelmina's father in 1890; but happily women can reign in the Low Countries. Hence the accession of the present amiable young Queen on November 23, 1890.

COLONIAL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Probability of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25,

While the rumour obtains currency that Civil Servants in Singapore and Ceylon are to have some consolation soon in the matter of sterling salaries, local officials, says a Hongkong paper, are wildly speculating whether the powers that be have forwarded any reply to the communication, addressed to them some time ago by H. E. the Governor. Not a word has been whispered as to the success, or otherwise of the claims of junior officials.

MORTALITY AMONG EUROPEANS IN BANGKOK.

A Painfully Sudden Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

There is apparently no end to the number of painfully sudden deaths of Europeans in Bangkok. Local papers report the death from acute cholera of Mr. Herbert Drewett who came out from Bristol about five months ago as Manager of the Bangkok Dock Co., in succession to Mr. Dunlop who resigned. The late Mr. Drewett was only 29 years of age. His fiancee was to leave England for Bangkok early next month to be married.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE SHIPPING RING.

An Object-lesson to Freetraders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

A Penang correspondent writes:—I have seen figures collected by the German Consul here with regard to numbers and tonnage of ocean-going vessels of different nations which called at this Port during the past year. I am not at liberty to quote from them at present. I can state that they constitute an excellent object-lesson to freetraders and show pretty clearly what a disastrous effect the nefarious Shipping Conference has had upon British shipping. The feeling among the independent merchants of Penang is dead against the Conference and its thievish system of discounts, rebates and commissions. But however bitter they may feel none of the firms which are the agents for one of the conference lines are in a position to take the risk of shipping by an outside boat. The consequence is there has not been a tramp in Penang harbour for ages and numerous Foreign lines which are members of the Ring continue to wax fat at the expense of British Merchants and the native producer.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Lady Lawley Expected in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

H. E. the Governor of Madras will make a short tour at the end of September in the Coimbatore and Salem districts and return to Ootacamund, making another tour in October probably to visit Mysore, Bangalore, and the Kolar Gold Fields. Then he will proceed to Chingleput and North Arcot and reach Madras in the first week of November.

Lady Lawley is expected to arrive in Madras about the end of November accompanied by Mrs. Glyn, the wife of the Military Secretary.

GUARDIANSHIP OF MINOR RAJAHS.

District Collector's Nomination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

The Madura Collector's petition to the District Court to be appointed guardian to the persons of two minor Rajahs of Ramnad has been allowed. An appeal, however, is to be prefered to the High Court for setting aside the order of the District Judge.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Attempt to Wreck the Bombay Mail.

A BABU IN CUSTODY.

RESUMPTION OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Railway strike continues unabated.

A case has been instituted in the Hughli district against a Babu, whose name is at present unknown, for placing a heavy piece of iron on the lines at Mungrah station in order to derail the Down Bombay Mail Train. The obstruction, however, was cleared in time.

The running of goods trains has been resumed.

The following are the stations where the native staffs are working:—Gangpore, Saktigarh, Simulgarh, Khanyan, Trishbigah, Chandernagore, Mankundu, Bhadreswar, Baidybaity, Shooraphuli, Rishra, Bally, Lillooah, Bagila, and Memari.

At the following stations Europeans only are working:—

Debipur, Pandooah, Mugra, Hughli, Chinsura, and Serampur.

The following stations are closed, that is to say, points are spiked and trains run through, stopping only to pick up passengers:—Rasulpore, Boinchee, Tolandoo, Konnagar, Ultapara, and Belur.

It will be seen from the foregoing list that it is only very small stations that have no staff, and since passengers are picked up and dropped at them, there cannot be said to be any great dislocation of passenger traffic.

QUIET AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 25.

The Railway strike, so far, has caused little inconvenience in Delhi. Out of the entire staff here only about four signallers are out.

All the trains, passenger and goods, are running now up to time and no trouble is apprehended.

CALCUTTA OPINION.

The strike on the East Indian Railway is of a graver nature than at first appeared to be the case, says the *Englishman*, although there are already hopeful indications. A considerable proportion of the station staff have refused to work, and a number of small stations from Howrah to Burdwan are temporarily closed. At the more important stations a small staff of European and Eurasian clerks have temporarily taken in hand as much of the work as they are able to cope with, and the Telegraph Offices are under the control of Government clerks; but it is to the credit of some of the European station-masters that they have kept their staffs at work notwithstanding outside agitation. Passenger traffic is disorganised to some extent, but the trains are running fairly up to time. As far as passengers to and from the larger stations are concerned, there is little inconvenience, save from some trouble in booking as expeditiously as usual, and a delay in arriving and starting. The goods traffic is, however, for the moment practically at a standstill. How great a loss this will mean alike to the company and to merchants and trading firms, it is impossible to estimate, but it will be very considerable. It may be hoped, however, that, owing to the time of the year when business is at its lowest, the delay in carriage delay only and nothing more.

Efforts are being made and successfully, up to the point above indicated, to carry on the work by the help of special men drafted in from the Fairlie Place office and upcountry stations, and there is little doubt but that in a short time the work in every branch and at every place will be going on with its usual briskness.

With regard to the cause of the strike, the grievances alleged by the Babus are mainly absurd. In the first place although a list of thirty-two of these grievances has been submitted to the Board of Management, and although the whole body has struck because every item was not redressed, the bulk of the Babus do not know what they want. When asked, they admit that they are ignorant beyond the fact that they want more wages. For the rest they are entirely in the hands of a small number of agitators who alone are carrying on the fight and alone know what the men are supposed to want. Judging from the knowledge acquired on this matter, that the chief reason of complaint is that European clerks are on a better footing than themselves, which they consider unfair and deserving of instant redress, it is fairly obvious that there is some special influence at work. The only point that really appeals to the native clerks is the agitators' prospect dangled temptingly before them of increased pay. Left to themselves, they are perfectly well aware that they could not do the work done by Europeans, and they also know that the wages they are now earning are amply sufficient for their wants and compare most favourably with those given by other lines. Before long, when they find their places taken by other men, as capable as themselves, while they are starving and out of work, they may look to these agitators to give them the wealth and ease they promised, but they will look in vain.

CANALS IN THE PUNJAB.

Irrigation and Electricity.

TWO SCHEMES RIPENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

It is likely that the construction of the Lower Bari Canal, the third portion of the triple project now being undertaken in the Punjab, will be begun next cold weather and the Upper Swat River Canal is also to be commenced. This last takes off at Chakdarrah and is to be carried in a tunnel under the hills near Malakand into the Peshawar Valley. There will be a very considerable fall, from which it will be possible to develop ultimately a good deal of electrical power for any local demand; but it will be six or seven years before this power can be worked, and it is to be hoped that, long before then, the Punjab will have got far beyond the backward stage at which it, and India generally, stands in regard to the use of electricity for industrial and military purposes.

ANILINE DYES IN INDIA.

Kashmir Raises a Barrier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

The use of cheap aniline dyes by Indian artisans and handicraftsmen is a danger against which more than one lover of genuine Indian art has sounded a note of alarm. Some time ago the Amir of Afghanistan forbade the import, into his territory, of carpets coloured with aniline dyes. The Kashmir Durbar has taken a step which will, it may be hoped, go a long way to save various beautiful arts, for which the vale of Kashmir is famous, from deterioration or destruction. The Durbar has decided to charge a heavy (45 per cent) duty on all aniline dyes at the frontier and at a certain distance within the frontier to confiscate and at once destroy them.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question of Increase of Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

The Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Committee of the Chamber, referring to the Committee's conference with the Hon'ble Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E., Manager of the North-Western Railway, on the 26th June, and suggesting that Government be addressed on the subject of the probable increase of traffic over the North-Western Railway during the next ten years (consequent upon irrigational development, etc.), and asked if adequate provision for the transport of this greatly increased traffic is now being undertaken. The Chamber has deferred consideration of the question.

PLAGUE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

Mr. W. Murphy, Superintendent of the Strand Market, recently vacated his house above the market, as several cases of plague had broken out in his house.

THE FAMINE OUTLOOK.

Relief to Agriculturists.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 95.

The latest official reports published in the *Assam Government Gazette* show that in Dacca and Mymensingh money is being advanced to cultivators in the shape of agricultural loans.

In Faridpur, the condition of the people is steadily improving.

In Backergunge, 1,735 persons are on test-works and 3,200 persons are in receipt of gratuitous reliefs.

In Tippera, measures have been taken similar to those in Backergunge, but on a lesser scale. In this district about 150 persons are on test-works and 1,500 on gratuitous or relief works.

In Noakhali, only a few persons are on test-works.

The Government of India trust that the British Indian Association will use its influence to induce land-owners and others to aid of their poorer neighbours, not only by assisting local officers in the distribution of relief, but also by suspending and remitting rents, by refraining for the present from bringing suits for arrears, by making liberal loans, and by an extension of their private charities.

THE DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

The British Indian Association, which recently addressed the Viceroy with reference to the distress in Eastern Bengal, is evidently not fully aware of the measures taken by the Local Government. These have been fully effective and the situation in the Province is improving. An excellent crop will be harvested next month and with that the distress will come to an end.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN MYSORE.

The Number Persons Available.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Referring to the famine relief programmes for 1906 the Government comment on the various prospects submitted. From district statements received it appears that only 1,116 persons are available for famine duty and the Revenue Commissioner is doubtful whether this number will be found really effective when stress of occasion may come.

It is probable that except in Mysore and Hassan districts a systematic attempt has been made to ascertain the number of persons available for famine duty. The Revenue Commissioner's suggestion regarding the preparation of exhaustive classification of works is communicated to the Secretariat for disposal.

In their order the Government append an abstract statement of famine relief programmes for the year and a list showing the number of tools reserved in several Public Works. The statement shows that under Part *(a)*, the sanctioned programme, 55,835 people, and under Part *(b)*, the emergency programme, 2,10,977 people are provided for out of a total estimated population of fifty-four lakhs in eight districts,

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Three to be Issued Annually.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

A second monsoon forecast which, so far as it deals with prediction, will indicate meteorological probabilities for the next two months, and will be issued by the Indian Meteorological Department at the beginning of August.

It is intended to publish three weather forecasts annually. First, in the beginning of June, dealing with the monsoon expectations for June and July, The second will be issued at the beginning of August, giving the weather forecast for August and September. The third, which will be published at the beginning of December, will deal with the meteorology of the cold weather and the prospects of the winter rains.

LATE RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.

Prices of Food-Grains Rising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

In consequence of the lateness and shortness of the monsoon rainfall in the Punjab prices of food-grains are beginning to show a general upward tendency.

In the Jullundur District the fodder crops are withering for want of rain. On the other hand, in parts of the Mianwali district the standing crops have been damaged by heavy floods.

IRRIGATION WORK IN MARKAPUR.

Large Anicut to be Built.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

The local Government have sanctioned an estimate amounting Rs. 1,15,600 for the construction of an anicut across the Gundlakamma River and the excavation of a supply channel therefrom to the Markarpur taluk.

CROP PROSPECTS IN POONA DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

Good rain has fallen in Poona District, also in Mawel and Indapur talukas. Transplantation of rice is in rapid progress throughout and jawari sowings are nearly completed.

COPPER COINS TO BE REPLACED BY BRONZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

No more copper coins will be minted in India after the end of this month. New bronze coins will thereafter be issued from the Mint.

THE TIMOL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Timol Case is now proceeding at the High Court Sessions. The case is full of business technicalities. Timol is being defended by Mr. Eardley Norton. The case it is expected, will last for some days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Lieutenant Syer, 31st Lancers, and Captain Currie, East Surrey Regiment, are appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps in 6th Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Burton, 17th Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Bell Kingsley, 5th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Gale, 4th Hussars, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain MacNagten, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

MADRAS, JULY 25,

It is announced in the 9th Secunderabad Division orders published to-day that from 13th proximo the present Bangalore Infantry Brigade will be converted into a Bangalore Brigade commanded by a Brigadier. A Cavalry Brigade will be formed under the command of Colonel on Staff.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Question of Bad Meat.

PROPOSED POISONING OF DOGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Health Committee, Mr. McCowen said that he had noticed that 513 animals had been been rejected as unfit for slaughter out of 7,104 slaughtered during the month of June. In his opinion, this number of rejections was less than what they might be, as a number of animals escaped detection for want of more supervision. He had been told by the Veterinary Surgeon that it was impossible for him to devote more time to the inspection of diseased meat. This was a very important point, and, if it were found necessary to engage an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, the Committee ought to consider the matter.

Dr. Blake, Veterinary Surgeon, said that it was not the meat that was slaughtered every evening that escaped inspection, but only the goats slaughtered in the morning which he had not time to inspect.

The President wanted to know if the Superintendent of Slaughter Houses did not possess sufficient knowledge to enable him to inspect meat.

Dr. Blake replied that the official possessed a fair knowledge, but there were things which escaped his attention.

The President asked Dr. Blake if the Superintendent were not capable of diagnosing tuberculosis before slaughter.

Mr. Blake replied that he did not think so.

Sanction was recommended for the payment to Municipal dog-poisoners of one anna for each dog's tail brought in by them. The period during which dog poisoning is to take place will be advertised, and all dogs found at large without collars will be destroyed. It must be understood that a string round a dog's neck will not constitute a collar.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Serious Allegations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

A serious charge has been brought against a Pleader of the Calcutta Police Court by a prisoner in jail.

The complainant said that the Pleader had been defending him at the lower court, prior to his committal, and he had given him an open-faced gold watch, a scarf-pin, and a signet-ring to get Counsel to defend him at the Sessions. The Pleader, however, had failed to secure Counsel for him and had retained the watch and jewellery. He urged that his conduct amounted to criminal breach of trust and cheating.

Mr. Swinhoe reserved the matter for consideration.

THE MOULMEIN WATER WORKS.

Loan of a Lakh Applied For.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24

The Moulmein Municipality have submitted an application for a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 in connection with the Water-works. Out of this Rs. 80,000 is to repay Government for having paid Messrs. Burn and Co. for constructing the Water-works, this settlement having been come to without any reference to the Committee. The balance of Rs. 20,000 is required for repairs to the service cistern-fencing in the Cantonment area.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Owing to the numerous representations received from various parts of the country, Lady Minto has decided to keep open her Subscription List for her Nursing Fund until the 1st of January next.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

A Singapore correspondent reports that three men have died from injuries received in the Naphtha explosion a week ago, and that nine more have been injured by a fire which occurred at Pulau Samboe, at the depot of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, during the soldering of benzine tins.

THE LAHORE FINANCE DEPARTMTNT.

Mr. Meston takes over Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 16.

Mr. Meston took over charge from Mr. Oscar Barrow, as Secretary to the Finance Department, on Monday last. Mr. Meston came from South Africa by way of England, but had only four days at Home.

Mr. Morris, who probably leaves early in September, will go to South Africa direct.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Date of Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at Simla on Friday, August 10th.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

No substantive appointment to the Calcutta High Court Bench, in the place of the late Mr. Justice Gilbert Henderson, has yet been made by the Secretary of State

DIOCESAN WORKERS.

Drawing-Room Meeting at Barnes Court.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

A Drawing-Room Meeting on behalf of the Lahore Diocesan Church Workers' Fund will be held at Barnes Court on Saturday next.

The Countess of Minto will be present.

FORTHCOMING WEDDING AT SIMLA.

Miss Thorne---Major Coape Smith.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

On the afternoon of the 28th instant, Miss Thorne is to be married to Major Coape-Smith, 11th Bombay Lancers.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

Swami Abhedananda leaves Madras to-morrow for Haniyambadi and Dharmapuri which are centres of the work of the Ramakrishna Mission and will arrive at Bangalore on Sunday next.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Arrival in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

Sir Frederic Upcott, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Wood the members of the Railway Board, accompanied by Mr. Brown, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Scovel, Mr. Anderson, Agent of S. M. Railway, and Mr. Wright, General Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway, arrived by special train at 10-30 this morning. They were met on the platform by Mr. Rickards, Agent of G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager, Mr. Sargeant, the Loco. Superintendent, Mr. Fox, Assistant Engineer, and Dr. E. S. Chinoy, the Principal Medical Officer of the S. M. Railway.

LATER.

The Board left Bazwada on the 15th instant and traversed the whole of the Southern Mahratta line and the West of India Portuguese Railway as far as Marmagoa, the reason being that Government have given notice to take over the Southern Mahratta line on the 30th of June next.

The Members will proceed to Ganeshkind where they will be the guests of Lord Lamington. A meeting will be held to-morow morning in the Chief Engineer's office at Poona railway station. The Board will also hold a consultation with the executives of both lines here and subsequently views will be exchanged with the Bombay Government on questions of extensions, new lines in the Western Presidency and other administrative subjects.

The Board will leave in their own special for Calcutta to-morrow evening from Kirkee.

BISHOP CORRIE'S SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS.

To Be Used by the Trustees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

Further hearing of the case came on to-day in which the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable Archdeacon of Madras as trustees for the time being of the endowment funds of several scholarships belonging to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School sued the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Madras, in his capacity as Protector of Public Charities, for a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled to appropriate towards the general expenses of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School the cash balances now in their hands representing the unused income of several schoolarships and funds and apply to the general expenses such part of the income of these funds as they, from time to time, consider necessary or advisable to secure the proper maintenance of the said school. His lordship had adjourned the case for information in regard to the necessity of a school of that kind in the present locality and its present financial condition.

Mr. Justice Boddam, in the course of his judgment, said:—At the present time, no doubt, Bishop Corrie's School does provide a useful and sound education for a number of persons who, if the school were removed or ceased to exist, would have to go a distance to get any education. In these circumstances it is a matter of importance if it can be retained in its present position. It should be retained in as much as it is evident that the benevolent persons, who created the fund about which the question arises, expected and intended that Bishop Corrie's School should continue as an educational establishment in the district in which it then was and now is. Clearly it would not be misapplication of those funds to apply them in the way the plaintiffs ask to have them applied. After hearing evidence of the present Honorary Secretary there is no doubt that in making the order asked for I should be doing that which certainly will not be repugnant to the original donors but in effect carrying out their wishes and will enable a very useful establishment to continue for the benefit of those persons who were intended to be benefited by the original donors to the fund. In these circumstances, I think, I shall be justified in making the order as prayed.

SECRET SOCIETY IN SARAWAK.

Leaders Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

The *Sarawak Gazette* reports the existence of an important Chinese Secret Society in Sarawak. Three Chinamen lately disappeared. This led to an investigation, with the result that twenty-three Liew Chew Chinese were brought up on a charge of being members of a Secret Society, which was a criminal organisation. The prisoners were tried by a jury of eight Chinese, three Malays, and one European. A large amount of documentary evidence proved that the Society existed for the purpose of murder, robbery, and violence, and also that its operations were widespread. Eighteen prisoners were found guilty, of whom eight were leaders, seven active members, and three ordinary members. The eight leaders were sentenced to death, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment.

In a leader commenting on this matter, mention is made by the writer that the Society is called the "Orchid Society" and that its rules entail the death penalty on any one disobeying them.

TEAK IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

Advices from London state that the six months' teak imports from Burma are over five thousand loads.

This is exclusive of imports of longs and conversions from Java, of which the high rates for Burma and Siam wood have encouraged and increased the importation. The consumption has not been in proportion, for the want of length and inferiority of the conversions are largely responsible for the difficulty in selling this production. The former drawback arises from the conditions of growth and therefore must continue to handicap Java longs in competition with better descriptions of teak from Burma and Siam, but better conversion will come about as new machinery and better supervision are provided at the shipping ports, and the prospect is that, whilst Java logs are little likely to displace more expensive Burma and Siam production, carefully selected and well-sawn planks and conversions from Java will find a widening outlet for constructive work, in which texture and weight of teak are not of first rate importance.

THE BHAGULPORE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Rumour Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25

In reply to a letter from the Anjuman-i-Huneiyal-i-Islam of Barisal, stating that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam had refused to employ a number of young Mahomedans as Sub-Inspectors in the Police. Mr. Dundas, Principal of the Bhagulpore Police Training School, says that it is a pure fabrication. The probationary Sub-Inspectors are now in the school, and there was never any suggestion of refusing them admission.

SCUFFLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Sudden Death of a Burman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 25.

A Burman employed at Dickmann's Rice Mill missed some goods and on searching found the thief. He closed with him clasping him round his neck. He then released his hold and fell back a corpse, death being due to syncope, accelerated by opium eating. No blow was struck.

PARISIAN NOTES.

Financial Nervousness in France.

THE TUNNEL SCHEME: IS IT DOOMED?

ANXIETY IN CATHOLIC FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 6.

By one of those sudden turns for which this nation is famous, the public has become very serious. It has forgotten Sisowath and his dancers (whose performance at the Elysee was a spectacle of extraordinary interest); it has forgotten the other matters of the moment; it thinks only of the fall in Rente. The famous three per cents., which were quoted during the war at 70, and were at par under M. Rouvier, have receded four points, and stand at 96. Of itself, of course, it is not a very grave affair, but it is the finger-post pointing to unsatisfactory conditions. The national funds are the barometer of the national pulse; that pulse is weak and fluttering, interpreter of a perturbed and hesitating state of mind. This nation seems to be doomed to pass through a series of crisis which strain public credit, and live national energies exhausted. A year ago, the crisis was military and political; to-day, it is political and financial. No one is thinking of attacking France, but there is a general "malaise" visible. What is the cause? It is the feeling, I think, that this magnificent country is being hurried somewhere, no one quite knows whither, but it may be to a precipice.

Sometimes, M. Jaures manages to say a very apt and pregnant thing. In his organ, "L'Humanite," this morning, he writes: "The enormous and ill-balanced budget presented to us is the expression of a deep-rooted crisis. It resembles a heavy boat spinning round under the influence of two currents: sombre waves of hatred and of war on the one hand new wants and new expenses on the other. Great daring alone will enable it to cross the danger zone in which the forces of the past and the forces of the future are hurtling. M. Poincare uncertain pilot, hesitate between the two currents. . ." The boat spinning in the maelstrom is an admirable metaphor. Yes, France has come to the meeting of the ways. On the one hand, there are the expenses of the old "regime" to maintain—the enormous army and the Navy—on the other hand, there are the new needs of a rising democracy. There are such matters as old age pensions, excellent in themselves but directly responsible for the increase of burdens on the shoulders of those who will get no pensions, M. Jaures and his party preach disarmament, which is the sheerest folly in a view of the perpetual attitude of the eastern neighbour; the other side that is to say, the Government, is trying to compromise: it will not disarm, but it will carry out a programme of social reform which will pledge the country to new expenses. Truely a most difficult position. To the impartial observer there appears to be but one remedy balance the Budget and delay the reforms. Instead, the new charges upon the people for 1907 will be £12,000,000 more than the Estimates for 1906.

It is to be feared that no Government is courageous enough to delay the reforms whereby it won its return to Parliament until it has the money, honestly and properly obtained, for carring them out. This timidity, his reliance upon popular applause, this truckling to popular clamour, constitutes the real gravity of the situation. The monster, who has been built up on the election platform must be fed, and at the expense of the well-to-do. Meanwhile, the victim has taken fright. It is not possible to give figures to show the exodus of capital from France during the past six months, but it must be very considerable. Immense wealth has flowed to Switzerland. Since this is the mood of the investing public, it should be recognised by English enterprise and efforts made to divert something more than tiny rivulets from this golden stream to British markets. The moment could not be better chosen for a systematised effort to attract French capital to the land of the Entente.

I have spoken of the efforts of a Socialist policy upon the Rente, but the shadow of a Russian revolution has fallen upon the holders of Muscovite securities. The feature of the situation is the disquietude of the small investor. At last he has begun to feel alarmed. There is no doubt that if greater independence were shown in the publication of and comments on Russian news, then his alarm would become very great indeed. The Government would never allow the banks most involved in the Russian issues to go under, but the realisation of small accounts, which we have seen going on for the past three weeks, would, if applied to Russian securities, produce a dangerous panic. Unfortunately, in this situation of a swollen Budget and public nervousness at new assaults upon capital, the public writer is hard to find who will put his finger on one of the real evils of the time: the system of government by finding places for supporters. This species of political jobbery has risen to immense heights; it is responsible for a terrible leakage in national expenditure. Young men are hoisted into positions in which they are of no service to the State, simply because their fathers are useful to party government.

Will the strata of the Entente be thick enough to stand the boring of the tunnel? I put the question because, this afternoon, I have had a conversation with a French gentleman, particularly well situated to know, who declares that the highest authorities in England are hostile to a tunnel. "But the majority of the British cabinet is favourable?" I hazarded. "No," he returned; "my information is that it is not. There is opposition from the most influential quarters." "May I ask how recent is your information?" "It dates from the last fortnight only." "And the objection—what form does it take?" "Political and Military. The Admiralty is opposed; so, I understand, is the headquarters staff of the Army. The contention is that Germany, in a new war with France, might obtain possession of territory commanding the tunnel. It is a hypothesis that is perfectly reasonable." "But it would be easy to submerge the tunnel?"

"Supposing the cross-Channel tube cost sixteen millions sterling to build, what would the shareholders think if it were destroyed at the first sign of 'strained relations'?" "Such a contingency," I ventured to say, "would not weigh with a nation when it is a question of war." "That may be, but I merely tell you that my information is that the British Parliament would not pass the project. There may be, and probably are, other reasons against the scheme." "And the bill that Sir William Holand is to introduce?" "Well, it cannot be introduced unless Governmental support is promised."

In another direction I learned that the supposed setback to the tunnel project is considered favourable to the Channel Ferry. That, at least, was the view prevailing in the offices of the Inter-Continental Railway Company, which is the sponsor to the latest notion of linking Dover with Calais. "Even if the Channel Tunnel proceeds," remarked the chief official, "it must be years before it can be opened for traffic. On the other hand, we are ready to commence operations almost at once. Our bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, and is simply awaiting the Royal Assent. Then we shall proceed to form our company in accordance with the powers given us under our Act of Parliament. We shall build three boats to begin with; two will be constructed by Messrs. Armstrong in England, and one over here by a well-known firm. They will cost £70,000 each. Our whole scheme, including the elevators at each landing-place to enable the railway waggons to be put on the ferry at any state of the tide, will only represent about £600,000. The money is already found."

THE PONDICHERRY ELECTION RIOTS.

Official Inquiries Being Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, JULY 25.

Monsieur Arnaud, Inspector-in-Chief, and Monsieur Desmaret, Sub-Inspector, have arrived in Pondicherry, and are making vigorous enquiries regarding the conduct of the late election. The Chamber of Deputies in Paris has adjourned, and will not sit again till the first week in October, when a definite decision will be given. Popular feeling is in favour of Monsieur LeMaire, and considerable trouble has occurred in obtaining the necessary documents to forward to Paris, they being in the custody of Monsieur Gaston Pierre, who, with Mr. Shunmagan, leads the opposition party.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," OF JULY 26, 1856.]

The Deccan mails were brought yesterday by boat from Oolwa, and were not in course of delivery until past two o'clock in the afternoon. In consequence of injury sustained from heavy floods during the past two days, the Railway traffic has been suspended between Callian and Campoolee. Having made enquiries we have been informed that the afternoon train from Campoolee was stopped on Thursday at a place about ten miles from that station, a culvert having burst on the morning of that day immediately after the 6 a.m. train had passed that place. On the same night, within half a mile of the same place, a large slip of an embankment was found lying on the rails. The injury to the culvert is believed to have resulted in consequence of heavy floods of water, but it is comparatively trifling, so as to admit of being thoroughly repaired in four or five days.

The *Poona Observer* mentions that Mr. Lumsden reached England in a very exhausted condition, and that his malady had been greatly aggravated by the Overland journey. We feel certain that no one will be more rejoiced than our Deccan contemporary himself to be assured, that his information of these points is erroneous in every particular. Mr. Lumsden had hardly been a week at sea when he felt so completely restored as to be able fully to enjoy a short visit to Aden. On reaching Egypt, he was so well, that nothing but the doctor's orders induced him to go on. He was able to enjoy the Imperial Baptismal Festivities at Paris, and by last accounts he was visiting his friends in London, as if nothing had ever been the matter with him. We have no doubt whatever that he will be amongst us again. That our contemporary will be in no uncertainty as to our authority in this matter, we may mention [illegible] given in the letters of the Honourable gentleman himself; and as we are on matters touching our Indian invalids, we may state that Sir James Outram, so far from being in a desperate condition represented by a contemporary, visited, during his stay at Aden, his old friends in Camp, and seemed scarcely less cheerful and active than when he left them.

The Nawab of Surat's Bill, insignificant as it may appear, draws after its consequences little looked for by those who refused to concede to Jaffer Ali what he considered to be his rights. We do not propose entering into the merits of the original question—on the other hand we desire specially to keep these out of view. The point at issue is simply this: are native chiefs whose rights, real or supposed, Government desire to interfere with, to have any Court of Appeal for the redress of their grievances, or are they not? Professor Eastwick, in pointing out the hardships of the Ameer's, tells us how they applied to the Governor-General for permission to send a Vakeel home, when His Lordship declined interfering—how they next appealed to Sir Robert Peel, when the Premier referred them to the President of the Board of Control. On applying at Cannon Row they were referred to Leadenhall Street and at the India House they were told, the case could not be taken up unless as a reference to Supreme Authority in India.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall; Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. At the meeting there were present: Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldass D. Thakersay, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdass, Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, N. N. Katrak, D. B. Master, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

INSURANCE OF MUNICIPAL STORES AND GODOWNS.

Consideration was postponed of the following letter from the Commissioner on the question of insuring the Municipal stores and godowns:—"I have the honour to request the decision of the Standing Committee in the matter of insurance of the stores godowns, storekeeper's quarters and the stores, &c. According to the Sub-Committee's report adopted by the Standing Committee under their resolution No. 2193 of 10th August, 1904, the risk of loss by fire in the case of certain Municipal buildings is left to be covered by the Municipal Insurance Fund, which at present stands at Rs.88,509-7-9 and will be increased to Rs. 96,081-15-9 by the end of the current year. If the risk of loss in the present case is decided to be covered by the Municipal Insurance Fund no additional funds are necessary. Otherwise it will be necessary to insure the buildings and the stores with some one of the Insurance Companies and I propose that they be insured for Rs. 76,000. The premium demanded, however, is Rs. 792-8-0 for the above amount. This appears to me a very large sum. If the Standing Committee, however, think that an insurance should be effected I request the sanction of that Body and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 792-8-0 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose.'

MUNICIPAL AUCTIONEERS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner on the subject of new Municipal Auctioneers, and it was recorded:—"I have the honour to state that on the failure of the firm of Messrs. Meherji Johnstone & Co., late Municipal Auctioneers, it became necessary to employ another firm of auctioneers on behalf of the Municipality. Calculating at the rate quoted by those firms that have sent in their tenders for the various business that is annually entrusted to them the approximate amount payable to each works out as follows:—Messrs. Bennett & Co., Rs. 1,238; Messrs. Crawford & Co., Rs. 1,466; Messrs. Readymoney & Co., Rs. 2,705; Messrs. Menesse & Co., Rs. 3,602-8. I have accordingly accepted the tender of Messrs. Bennett & Co. as being the most beneficial to the Municipality and I have the honour to report the contract for the information of the Standing Committee. Messrs. Bennett & Co., have deposited the sum of Rs. 5,000 as security and have agreed to enter into a contract a draft of which I forward for the information of the Standing Committee."

THE DAKORE TEMPLE.

Settlement of a Scheme.

In the High Court, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston delivered judgment for the settlement of a scheme regarding the better management of Shri Ranchhodraiji's temple at Dakore, in the Kaira District. It was in relation to an appeal-matter in the suit of Manohar G. Tambekar, manager of the temple, against Lakhshmiram Govindram and 19 other "Sevaks," or hereditary priests, of the temple. A scheme had been framed in this connection by Mr. Batchelor, in the District Court of Ahmedabad, on 14th February, 1903; and some of its clauses were objected to. Arguments of counsel were heard, and eventually their lordships referred the matter to Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, Pleader of the High Court, to frame a new scheme, in consultation with the other pleaders. The temple property and jagirs were estimated at about ten lakhs of rupees; while the annual income was estimated at about fifty thousand rupees. Mr. Ratanlal submitted his draft scheme on 10th Jaunary last. It was commented upon, among others, by the following counsel and pleaders, representing the various interests in the temple:—Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhodas, Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Ramdatt V. Desai. Some features of the scheme were varied by the Judges; others were allowed to stand, such as regarding the keeping of accounts, the powers of the committee, and of the managing member. The broad features of scheme were: A committee of five, consisting of Tambekar, a member from the "Sevaks," and three persons to be appointed by the Ahmedabad District Court, was constituted for a space of five years, the managing member to get a monthly salary of from two to three hundred rupees. At the close of the five years the appointments, with the exception of the "Sevak" member, for whom liberty to apply was reserved, would be for life. As to the control of the "Nij Mandir," where the sacred image has been enthroned, the appointment of persons connected with the actual performance of the worship was given to the "Sevaks"; while, for the safeguarding of the offerings and income, the appointment of proper persons was given to the committee. Every year, the surplus was to be carried over to the reserve fund, after paying half its amount to the "Sevaks" as remuneration for their services. Out of the proceeds of this fund, the committee was empowered to contribute to any charitable or benevolent object, which might not be inconsistent with the purposes of the foundation.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MAN AND MOTORMAN.

By Filson Young.

THE UGLY MOTOR-CAR.

It is very strange how rarely one sees on the road a really nice-looking motor-car. Most of the cars on the roads are ugly in themselves, and most of those that are not ugly in design are made ugly by neglect or carelessness on the part of the owners. Any person who, owning a carriage, should drive about with the wheels and body covered with ancient caked mud splashes, with the paint all shabby and scratched, the metal work dull, one lamp cracked and secured by a rag and a piece of copper wire to prevent it from rattling, harness shabby and mended with a piece of string, and a coachman unshaved, wearing a great untidy overcoat, from the wide sleeves of which protruded dirty ungloved hands, would be the laughing stock of his neighbours and the world immediately round him. Yet the equivalents of these sins are committed every day by scores of motorists who could afford to know better and ought to act better. The utility of the motor-car is now admitted on all sides; in fact, it has been so much insisted upon that it is time the ornamental side of the matter was given some study. I confess to having a good deal of sympathy with people who choose their motor-cars simply for appearance, and who would rather have one that looks nice, even if they are told its engines are inferior, than an ugly efficient brute of a thing which they are assured will go thousands and thousands of miles without breaking down. And if one is travelling simply for pleasure it is better to break down once in a beautiful thing than to arrive at one's destination without mishap in an ugly thing. The mishap of ugliness is really far worse than a choked inlet pipe.

I am not sure that there is anything intrinsically ugly in the lines of a modern motor-car if it is really well designed and of a good size. Proportion is much more often sinned against than outline, and a very important point in the appearance of a motor-car is its proportion to the people who sit in it. There are many cars which look quite handsome and graceful on the show, stand but which look ugly and mis-shapen as soon as four people take their seats in them. This is almost invariably the case with small two-seated cars of 6 or 8-h-p., which nearly always look as though the occupants had outgrown them. It is as though a large man were to sit in a perambulator. These little cars also look graceful and attractive enough when they are empty and new, but when they are old and filled with two fat people they look horrible indeed. Who has not had the experience, when walking or driving on a country road, of hearing a great clattering commotion and seeing a cloud of dust coming from behind, which commotion and cloud of dust resolve themselves into a kind of blood red tin can on four little wheels with two men, muffled and swathed, clinging to it—the whole concern travelling at about ten miles an hour? And yet it is only the 6-h-p. Beby Bouncer, list price £150, the same which attracted so much attention at the recent show, where it stood on a sheet of plate glass surrounded by silver-plated chains and pillars, bearing in its seat a large placard with the words, "One similar to this sold to the Countess of Shacklefield."

Truly the cars that stand the test of the road in the matter of appearance are far fewer than those that stand it in the matters of strength and efficiency. In actual design there has been a great improvement in the last year, and it is chiefly due to the use of side-entrance bodies and an extended wheel base. The lines of a motor-car ought to indicate swiftness; and to do this their general trend should be horizontal rather than vertical. That is why the little car looks all right when it is empty, and all wrong when its horizontal line is broken by large upright human figure sitting amidships in it. The only very small cars that look well when they are occupied are the little "De Dions," or, rather, such of them as have a specially large two-seated body and a hood; because the line of them rises from the nose of the bonnet in a gradual upward sweep to the heads of the people and the back of the hood. The occupants are not excrescences in it, they are part of the design; but when the line starting level from the bonnet, goes on level until it reaches the occupants and then has to climb vertically up to their heads and vertically down again to the back of the seat, and continue level again until it abruptly ceases, there is nothing but ugliness; and that is why length in a car adds so much to its appearance. The upper line should rise gradually to the rear of the car and be finished off thence in a graceful curve down to the back hangers and the wheels; the back seats should be high enough to come right up to the neck of the occupants, and the front seats only a little lower. You then get the gradual rise in outline I have indicated and this is the only outline which satisfies the eye in a thing meant for travel and speed.

But, as I said, even the cars that are well designed hardly ever look well on the road. Many cars are washed only once a week instead of every day, and are brought round to the door either covered with caked mud, or else with the paint dull and sticky, and ready to collect the first particles of dust that are blown upon it. It is all a matter of discipline in the motor house; and if owners would insist on their chauffeurs keeping their cars clean themselves instead of leaving them to the tender mercies of a stable-helper we should hear less of unmanageable chauffeurs and see more respectable motor-cars. The only thing that a stable-helper should be allowed to do to a motor-car is to hose the wheels and the body; and that, in fact, is all the cleaning that a car should have. The rest should be polishing. There are only two implements necessary for keeping the carriage part of a motor-car in perfect condition—the hose and the wash leather. The flow of water alone should be used for removing dirt, with perhaps a hard brush for the pneumatic tyres; and when the water has dried off, the car should be polished with a leather, and polished and polished again until it shines like a mirror. A car that is turned out in that condition will keep clean far longer than one that has had a wet cloth over it and has had accidental drops of oil smeared over the body. The design and shape of the mud-guard will have much to do with freedom from loose mud, which in some cars is thrown all over the body, but in fact need be found nowhere except on the wheels themselves and on the inside of the protectors designed to receive it.

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire broke out in the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills at Tardeo Road, on Tuesday, in its Weaving Department, on the ground floor. The fire was first noticed by Mr. Hartles, the Manager of the Mills. It originated in the Weaving Department on the ground floor, and spread on to the Roving Department on the first floor, just above the weaving room. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigades after lasting for about an hour. The damage done cannot be ascertained, but is believed to be Rs. 40,000. The cause of the fire, as far as it can be guessed, was a spark from one of the joints of an electric fuse on to the cotton fluff. Mr. M. R. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, visited the scene of the fire.

CAPTAIN G. E. Barley, the Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Kennel Club, expects the forthcoming Dog Show at Nuwara Eliya to be a record one.

Suffered Terribly from Indigestion.
Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. SINKINSON, Mt. Torrens, S. A.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BY THE WAY.

THE PRESIDENT OF QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick has been elected President of Queens' College, Cambridge, in succession to Dr. Chase, the present Bishop of Ely. Mr. Fitzpatrick was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1881, was placed in Class I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., in 1883, and in Class I. of Part II. in 1885, proceeded to M. A. in 1888, and was elected to a Fellowship of Christ's, of which college he has been Dean since 1890. He is examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, one of the Demonstrators in Physics in the University, a Governor of Bedford School, and has served on various committees and commissions on matters connected with education. He was Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1903. Both the new and the retiring Presidents of Queens' College have been Christ's men, and the Bishop of Ely's predecessor was the present Bishop of Winchester.

GENERAL DUMAS.

The Place des deux Dumas in Paris is to be transformed into the Place des trois Dumas by the erection of a statue of General Dumas, the father of the novelist and the grandfather of the dramatic author. Most of our knowledge of the General's exploits is derived from his son's memoirs, and one story in particular is of a very dramatic nature. It was at the time of the reign of terror, and the General marched into a village in which a guillotine had been set up and a number of prisoners were awaiting decapitation. The General was a humane man, but his authority did not allow him to countermand the order for the execution. It did permit him, however, to requisition firewood for his forces, and he exerted it in an ingenious manner, requisitioning the guillotine for that purpose, and causing it, on those grounds, to be taken down, chopped up, and burnt. The broad hint thus given was duly taken, and the lives of the prisoners were saved.

IS THE BRITISH CLIMATE MALIGNED?

This is the question that a number of well-known men essay to answer in the July *Strand*. The King on one occasion declared to a high diplomatic personage at Homburg—and has given the *Strand* permission to quote the remark—that the Continental conception of the English climate was not altogether just. "I do not leave England," observed his Majesty, "to escape from the weather, but for quite other reasons. *Taken as a whole, the English climate is the best in the world.* That it is certainly healthful, the general physique of our English people shows." The Prince of Wales, in the course of a speech in India, made a similar remark. "I think," observed the Prince, "that the English climate has been unjustly maligned, So far from being 'abominable,' I think it is one of the best if not the best all-round climate in the world."

LORD BRASSEY AND SIR H. JOHNSTON.

Lord Brassey shares the view on the subject expressed by Charles II., who said: "There is no country where a man can be abroad so many months of the year or so many hours of the day as in England." Sir Harry Johnston says: "All things considered, the average climate of the southern half of England is the best and the healthiest in the world." Sir Harry, of course, has experienced as many climates as most people, and this fact gives his opinion peculiar weight. Sir Gilbert Parker, who has also been a traveller, hold a similar opinion. "I think," he says, "that there is no country in the world whose climate, take it day by day all the year round, is as healthy as that of England."

OTHER OPINIONS.

Sir William des Vœux, an ex-Colonial Governor and High Commissioner, holds that the English climate, so far from being the worst, is, if not the best, at least one of the best in the world." Lord Montagu of Beaulieu asserts that "our climate, taken as a whole, is the most pleasant in the world." Mr. Harry de Windt believes it "compares favourably with that of any other country." A famous soldier, Major-General R. H. O'Grady-Haly, takes quite another view. "While," he says, "I am prepared to admit that it is just possible there may be some portion of the globe afflicted with a worse climate than that of the United Kingdom, I doubt it very much." But the Major-General, on this occasion at all events, is in a decided minority.

A STATUE FOR ZOLA.

French booksellers tell us that, temporarily at least, Zola's novels do not sell. Whilst Flaubert is read more than ever, the Rougon-Macquart series encumber their shelves. Honour, however, to whom honour is due! The hero of the famous "J'Accuse" is to have his statue—one more figure in unpicturesque frock-coat and pantaloons added to the thousands of similar erections in France. The monument is the work of the late well-known Belgian sculptor Constantin-Meunier, and the Emile Zola Committee hope for permission to have it placed in the Tuileries Gardens, appropriately opposite that of Waldeck-Rousseau. Æsthetes may lament the continuous cropping up of these frock-coats and pantaloons in marble, but when it is considered that Zola re-enacted the role of Voltaire in the Calas and De la Barre infamies, none can grudge him the honour.

THE PASSING OF HARCOURT HOUSE.

The historic houses of the West End are fast being marked down for demolition by the speculative builder, who only sees in them an eligible site on which to erect a block of flats. The latest to be thus diverted from its original purpose is Harcourt House, Cavendish-square, where it has stood for 175 years. A sentimental interest attaches to the mansion from the fact that Thackeray drew it in "Vanity Fair" as Lord Steyne's London residence, and it was through its big iron gates that he depicted Becky Sharp driving away on the box-seat of his lordship's drag.

A SCANDAL AMONG UNDERTAKERS.

The system of secret commissions and touting has, according to a writer in the *World's Work*, grown to enormous proportions in the undertaking business in London and in most of our large provincial towns: Houses are watched where there is sickness, and directly the front window-blinds are drawn down there is a miserable tout on the doorstep with some undertaker's card in his hand, and an oily word of sympathy mingled with a request for the job on his tongue. Into this wretched business policemen, nurses, midwives, cabmen, *et id genus omne*, are drawn by the holding out of a fee. Nor is this the worst of the business. As we know, there are many deaths every week in hospitals and workhouse infirmaries, cases of death, too, that call for the coroner's intervention, and that can only find burial on his certificate; and for these bodies there is veritably a perfect scramble by the lower class of undertakers. The better class of undertakers have for years past been fighting against these scandals. They have called attention to them, and asked the public to help to put them down.

NEW STARS OF VARYING BRIGHTNESS.

The "multiple-image" method for the detection of variable stars is proving very successful at Harvard College Observatory. By this method each plate is exposed to the region of the sky to be photographed a dozen times or more, each exposure lasting for some half an hour, and the plate being slightly moved between the successive exposures. Nearly the whole of the sky visible from Cambridge (Mass.) has been photographed under these conditions, and although the examination of the plates has only recently commenced, Mrs. Fleming (who has just been elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society) has already discovered two variables with characteristics isimilar to the well-known short-period star Algol. The latest of Mrs. Fleming's "finds" is announced in a circular from the Observatory, the new variable having a range of about one magnitude in a period of a little more than two days.

NEW STARS ON THE U. S. FLAG.

Oklahoma, the *Tribune* of New York says, will doubtless become a State before the end of the year. If Arizona and New Mexico vote in November to unite, they can be organised into a commonwealth next winter or spring. By law the new star on the flag representing a new State must be added on the Fourth of July next following admission, so that no change will be necessary in 1906. On July 4, 1907, one new star is pretty certain to be sewed on, making forty-six. New Mexico and Arizona, by consolidating, can bring the total next year or the year after up to forty-seven.

"AT THE SEASON OF THE YEAR."

Strephon lingers in the Row; he
Lingers long, but all in vain,
Not a glimpse of faithless Chloe
Lifts his doubts and heals his pain,
Till he feels that, to her vow
False, she loves another now.
Mourning for lost married blisses,
Benedict looks glum and grim,
Knowing that his Beatrice's
Thoughts no longer are for him.
Far from doting spouse and home—
O, the cruel wife! they roam.
She, my own, whose chief regalement
Is to rule my house and me,
Finds our offspring free from ailment,
Finds from house cares she is free;
Nay! she seems, beyond dispute,
Careless how she feeds this brute.
They may seize her noisy sisters,
Hammersmith's stout fort may fall,
Scarcely even care like this stirs
Lady Suffragette at all.
With new duties occupied,
She puts others far aside.
What then boots it what mere man says;
Fighter, matron, bride, maid—what?
Will you dare to lose "the chances
Of a lifetime"? You will not.
To distract you nought avails—
Would it did!—from summer sales.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHY WOMEN LIKE SALES.

I have written of sales before, says a correspondent, but those important fixtures in the shopping world, the summer sales, have begun, and for the next week or two, both in the emporiums of the West-End and the scarcely less imposing suburban establishments the bargain season will be in full swing. In one or two cases the annual reductions set in last week, while other business establishments do not mark down until later in July, but in the great majority of shops today is sales' days, and bargain-hunters by the hundred thousand will throng Shopland. Few women in these days question the value of the great bi-annual sales. Year after year they have benefited by the systematic "marking down" of prices now so universally adopted in the shops. Mere man, however, who has had no experience of the pleasures of buying a guinea hat reduced to thirteen and eleven, or a pair of two and elevenpenny gloves for half a crown, is sometimes disposed to question the genuineness of sales, and to poke fun at the bargain-hunting maniac, consumed with an insatiable hunger for things that are cheap, utterly regardless of their subsequent utility. And sometimes even the woman herself, in the joy of possession, will wonder if it is really possible that any firm not conducted on purely philanthropic lines can call it business to present customers with goods reduced to one half of their original cost. Well, the answer is very simple. In July £50,000 in hard cash is worth more than £100,000 worth of summer goods on the shelves and in the storerooms. For with every day that passes the dainty muslins and chiffons will depreciate in value. Besides buyers, in every department are crying out for space. Already the great authorities have decided how lovely woman may look still more lovely in the autumn. The looms are turning out new fabrics, the dyers experimenting in new shades of colour, and the buyers for their part are being asked to decide what shall take the place of the dainty summmer goods now scheduled in such fascinating detail in the gaily-bound sale catalogue.

NO OLD-FASIONED GOODS.

It must not be supposed for one moment that the goods which the shops are so eager to replace are old-fashioned. Nothing of the kind! No West-End or suburban caterer to the modern, well-dressed woman allows goods to accumulate in his shop until they have become passe. It is as much as his reputation is worth to offer a coat of last season's cut to one of his clients. It was the managing director of a famous Regent-street establishment who put this phase of the question very plainly to the writer. "In the old days," he said—it was an old-established firm—"all our customers asked was that a garment should be of excellent material, well and carefully made, and suitable for the time of the year. To-day our customers rely upon us more and more not to lead them astray in the matter of fashion, They come to us for advice. It would be a breach of faith if we sold them last season's goods on the pretence that they were of the present fashion. We prefer to offer them at a sacrifice before they have become out of date." A cogent reason, this, why model gowns bearing the unmistakable stamp of the Rue de la Paix will change hands this week as a price which can only be a mere fraction of their value less than a month ago.

BARGAINS EVERYWHERE.

The shops also make a practice of reducing many of their standard specialities. A well-known linen warehouse in Regent-street marks down white shirts, which, even at their nominal price, are deemed marvels of quality and cheapness, to ninepence under their ordinary price. Similar reductions are made on handkerchiefs, table linen, etc., although such articles do not, as a rule, bear date. In many cases, these things are sold either at a loss or at the smallest possible margin of profit, but ready-money is wanted, and these reductions induce a brisk sale and large turnover. Perhaps the best possible argument in favour of the utility and economy of sales to the woman of limited means comes from a celebrated house near Oxford-circus, where the general manager assured the writer that among the 60,000 customers who pass through the various departments on the opening sale day are hundreds of women, wives of professional men, with large families of girls, who make a point of visiting the two great sales of the year and laying in a stock of dress goods, costumes, and hats sufficient to supply their wants for the subsequent six months. Just another hint for the woman who patronizes the sale. While it is true that the early bird sometimes catches the worm, often the bargain-hunters, in the excitement of the first day of the sales, overlook some of the choicest bargains. On the second and third days, and, in fact, so long as the sale is in progress, there are bargains to be snapped up by any woman who buys wisely and well.

AN IMPORTANT CASE IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A case of some importance to the mercantile community of Bombay has been decided by Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. In this case Mr. Paul Beier and another, trading as Beier and Company sued Amratlal Pranshanker and Company to recover the sum of Rs. 983 being the piece of goods supplied to the defendant by the plaintiff under an order secured by the plaintiffs' indent clerk, Kharsetji Laskari.

The defendants pleaded payment of the amount to Kharsetji who, they alleged, was authorised to receive payment. Part of such payment was made by a cheque of Rs. 500. The plaintiffs denied that Kharsetji had any authority to recover payments, and the question in issue between the parties was whether Kharsetji was plaintiffs' authorised agent to recover payments due to the plaintiffs.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, remarked that there was absolutely no doubt that the defendants did make payments to Kharsetji, and the only questions were whether Kharsetji had express authority or implied authority to receive payment, or were the plaintiffs, by their conduct or otherwise, having held out Kharsetji as their agent, were stopped from denying his authority. It had been argued that Kharsetji occupied such a position as to give him authority to recover monies. In his agreement of service it was no doubt mentioned that commission was to be allowed to him on payments of orders secured by him. He was no doubt interested in seeing that the dealers made payments, but that would not give him implied authority to recover monies. His position was rather of a salesman or an indent clerk. He might be a salesman of a very high order and sale goods or secure order for goods of the value of lakhs of rupees, but that by itself would not justify his going into the bazar and collect those lakhs of rupees. His Honour knew that there was a loose practice prevailing in Bombay where indent clekrs recovered monies and that practice was tolerated in some offices, but there was no evidence of any such practice in this case. Under the circumstances the payments made by the defendants did not go in discharge of the obligation incurred by them to the plaintiffs. He was sorry they had to pay the amount over again. After giving defendants credit for the cheque of Rs. 500 and interest thereon, the decree would be for Rs. 483 and costs thereon. There was no order made for the plaintiffs' professional costs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden with the English Mail brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Clark, Mr R N
Evans, Mr C V
Fawcitt Mr C
Purnes, Mr P F
Smith, J B

FROM MARSEELLES.

Bushfield Mr J A
Beauchamp Commdr W B
Burns Mr N H
Bakht Mr
Chase, Mr S I K
Curtis Lt F
Eddis Mr G A
Finn, Rev A
Fawcett r C
Gordon, Mr D
Guthir Miss J
Huddleston Capt N E
Hauly Mr I F
Haseldin Mr J
Hamilton Mr J
Keryer Lt Col F A
Kendall Mr F A
Leslie, Major
Lawson Capt M C S
Mrawdsley Mr R E
Mitra Mr H
Nelson, Mr C
Neatham Mr A P
Pitcher, Mr D
Rice Mr W R
Scott, Mr N S
Thompson Mr D A
Villeers Capt T
Wilson Capt F E

FROM BRINDISI.

Broetle Major C H
Cookson, Col G A
Murray, Col W H E
Portal Capt. N D P
Ritchu, Mr B

FOR KARACHI.

Dyer, Mr H R
Fletcher, Mr J

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	1	1	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division..............	2	2	2
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total........	10	8	131
Total plague deaths to date..	138,468		
Same date last year......	7	5	63

BISHOP'S TONULES

For All Nerve Weaknesses,
Mental Depression,
Exhausted Nerves,
Impaired Vitality,
General Debility,
Tired Brain.

Bishop's Tonules

are not a mere stimulant. They are a Nerve Nutrient and Restorative. Their effects are therefore not merely temporary, but thorough and lasting.

BISHOP'S TONULES Nourish the Nerves.
BISHOP'S TONULES Create Nerve Power.
BISHOP'S TONULES Economise Nerve Energy.
BISHOP'S TONULES Establish a Reserve of Nerve Strength.

Bishop's Tonules

are therefore indispensable to all who suffer from the results of Nervous and Mental Overstrain, and to all who are subjected to the stress of exacting professional, business or social duties.

Lassitude and Fatigue, Weakened Will Power, Failing Memory, Inability to fix the Attention, and all other Nerve Disorders arising from an over-worked or impoverished Nervous System, relaxing climate or other causes need just the treatment that is afforded by

Bishop's Tonules

A Booklet on the treatment of Nerve Disorders will be found in every package of Bishop's Tonules, which may be had of all chemists.

Prepared only by
ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman St., London, England.

Sold by } THE AUSTRALIAN STORES, Hornby Road, Bombay
M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

WRITES IN SIGHT,
RELIABLE,
STRONG,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
and therefore
EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
800 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines,
&c., &c.

PRICE - - 250 Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

Harness
Liquid
S&H HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS BROWN LEATHER.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
S. & H. HARRIS, Manufacturers

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HARNESS PREPARATIONS.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.
Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The Bombay current has given some heavy rain in Gujarat and light to moderate rain in the Southern half of Rajputana but in the Deccan there has been extremely little rain.

A very slightly marked depression has appeared at the head of the Bay, but the monsoon there is not strong and the development may not be rapid. In Burma light precipitation has been nearly general on the Coast and local in the interior.

The chief amounts are :—Mergui 3 inches, Moulmein and Akyab 2. The skies remain heavily overcast. The temperature is now normal or in excess.

In Orissa light general rain has fallen, in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Bengal light local rain, the heaviest fall being only one inch at Dibrugarh. The cloud humidity has diminished in the northern districts. In North-East India, the skies are now clear or lightly overcast, but in the Southern districts there has been increase in the cloud and the skies are thickly clouded. The temperature is generally normal or in excess.

In Gujarat and the Southern half of Rajputana, there has been a moderately heavy, nearly general precipitation.

A storm passed over Ahmedabad and gave very heavy rain.

In the United Provinces, the Submontane Districts, the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces rain has fallen locally but generally has been light. Dehra Dun reports 2 inches, Amballa 3, Pendra 6, Surat 1½, Ahmedabad 9, Udaipur 1½, and Mount Abu 2.

The cloud humidity has increased in the United Provinces, West Sub-Himalayas, and Rajputana ; while the skies are heavily overcast in the Central Provinces, Central India, and Gujarat. The air has become slightly drier in the Central Provinces. The temperature is still in moderate excess in the United Provinces and the South and West of the Punjab, and is in defect in Gujarat, and normal in the Central Provinces.

On the West Coast light nearly general rain has occurred with a few light falls. Bombay, the Deccan, Goa, and Mormagoa had 1½ inches, and Mercara and Mangalore 2. The skies remain completely overcast on the Konkan Coast and moderately overcast elsewhere in the Peninsula. The temperature has risen in slight excess in the Eastern districts, but is generally in slight defect elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Deltaic, Bengal, Orissa, and the West Coast and the local rain in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, South Rajputana, and Gujarat, and some rain in Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Bombay, and the Deccan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, July 22.

On the 19th and the 20th instant, it rained here heavily, the fall measuring about four and a half inches. The total rainfall to date has been almost thirteen inches. The farmers are greatly pleased now with these rains, as the standing crops were badly in need of more water. Wells and ponds have also been fairly replenished. About 20 inches of rain has fallen at Indore and 11 at Neemuch. The sky is cloudy and more rain is expected in the course of the day. In Jaora, too, it has rained very well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered..........	32	34	31	20	34	34	29	91
Wednesday 25th July 1903......	0	89	0	40	0	37	0	37
Total	33	13	31	60	34	71	34	71
Total fall to 25th July '05	25	64	26	62	26	17	26	17
Total fall to 25th July '04.	29	84	31	88	32	10	32	11

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. Kemp & Co.

Last 24 hours. In. Ct.	Total to Date. In. Ct.	Corresponding Total 1904. In. Ct.	Corresponding Total 1905. In. Ct.
1 07	27 80	30 99	21 39

G. I P. RAILWAY.

Summary of Rainfall at the following Stations up to Week Ending Friday 13rd July 1906.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	21	9	Khervadi	3	99
Raver	9	32	Nasik	7	32
Nimbhora	11	88	Devlali	7	54
Bodwad	10	20	Ghoti	29	1
Varangaon	9	30	Hotgi	8	35
Bhadli	12	68	Mohol	5	74
Jalgaon	11	4	Madha	9	70
Shirsoli	7	80	Barsi Junction	11	76
Mhasawad	12	42	Kem	13	1
Maheji	10	24	Jeur	14	76
Pachora	10	77	Pomalvadi	7	96
Kajgaon	7	47	Diksal	6	45
Rajmane	6	84	Dhond	6	3
Chalisgaon	7	5	Talegaon	10	7
Naydongri	1	70	Lonavla	36	62
Nandgaon	4	40	Neral	31	59
Manmad	9	63	Kasara	20	90
Lasalgaon	6	59			

B. B. & C I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 21st July 1906 ;—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cwts.
Bardora	29	68	Wadhwan	..	...
Panjoo	27	63	Dabhoo	11	4
Valturana	29	14	Sevalia	14	17
Palghur	40	16	Godhra	13	65
Gholwad	29	56	Patri	9	50
Daman	26	12	Limkhera	11	71
Bulsar	25	0	Dohad	9	72
Nausari	46	52	Amargarh	11	63
Surat	11	91	Rutlam	10	24
Kim	16	67	Nagda	16	90
Broach	29	78	Rajpardi	13	55
Baroda	10	50	Nandbar	12	7
Mehmadabad	8	3	Nardana	15	77
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	56	Bardoli	19	17
Viramgam	15	48			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Directions.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	....	WNW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	....
Jask	29·501	SE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·00
Muscat	29·315	Calm	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·06
Aden	....	W	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	....
Lahore	29·41	E	7	91·4	81·3	80	....	2·96	—0·16
Sirsa	29·4 8	ESE	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·85	—0·01
Delhi	29·4 9	ESE	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	8·44	—3·87
Agra	29·322	SE	4	80·0	73·9	95	0·02	7·09	—2·29
Cawnpore	29·374	E	6	82·9	76·7	91	....	11·32	+2·09
Allahabad	29·374	ENE	6	82·6	77·0	82	....	6·38	—4·45
Jhansi........	29·338	Calm	4	85·2	77·1	96	0·01	12·02	—1·97
Jacobabad	29·362	S	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—9·78
Karachi	29·428 08	W	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—3·66
Jeypore	29·421	ESE	13	95·7	81·1	60	....	6·33	—1·09
Ajmere	29·429	SW	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·35	11·13	+2·35
Deesa	29·410	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	0·13	7·18	—3·15
Ahmedabad ..	29·422	SW	10	93·2	81·1	77	0·05	22·92	—2·64
Bhuj	29·412	E	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	8·51	—3·16
Jamnagar	29·418	SSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	0·05	11·74	—5·37
Dwarka	29·430	SSE	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·65	....
Rajkot........	29·431	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	10·24	—5·66
Bhavnagar Para.	29·431	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·50	14·47	+6·10
Veraval	29·486	NNW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·75	13·73	+3·19
Neemuch	29·416	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·73	15·17	+3·17
Indore........	29·470	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·21	23·93	+10·13
Saugor	29·327	Calm	17	81·4	74·6	80	0·03	25·18	+4·21
Jubbulpore ..	29·383	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·08	26·17	+0·62
Hoshangabad...	29·323	W	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	24·80	+4·44
Khandwa	29·449	WNW	13	85·2	74·6	84	1·45	21·47	+8·22
Raipur	29·333	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·02	19·51	—2·24
Nagpur	29·332	SW	15	85·2	75·5	79	5·83	31·93	+11·37
Amraoti	29·454	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	1·50	22·48	+7·39
Akola	29·432	W	12	86·0	73·3	67	1·61	22·68	+8·55
Surat	29·456	NW	15	87·1	78·6	98	1·45	17·63	—6·57
Malegaon	29·464	W	16	85·9	73·3	76	0·26	10·25	+1·66
Bombay	29·542	SW	15	87·1	81·5	81	3·08	30·23	—12·27
Poona	29·567	WSW	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·90	10·70	+0·25
Ahmednagar ..	29·542	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	0·25	9·11	+1·58
Aurangabad ..	29·501	W	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·06	13·21	....
Sholapur......	29·551	SW	23	94·2	75·0	69	0·96	7·17	—0·72
Ratnagiri	29·614	WSW	10	85·8	78·4	83	2·93	63·61	—2·80
Bijapur	29·590	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·00	6·73	+1·49
Belgaum......	29·624	W	23	79·3	68·3	81	1·17	19·94	—1·04
Mormugao. ..	29·679	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	1·48	59·29	+9·29
Karwar	29·713	....	..	....	....	..	....	65·70	—2·36
Mangalore....	29·746	....	...	....	....	..	....	69·55	+3·03
Calicut	29·7	SW	5	86·7	76·2	90	2·73	53·98	—5·36
Cochin	29·833	K	M	86·3	73·2	86	2·17	46·95	+0·26
Bangalore	29·713	W SW	12	84·8	65·8	80	1.00	9·97	+3·78
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·533	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	0·19	12·46	+2·58
Masulipatam..	29·545	WNW	7	9·0	77·1	87	0·98	12·74	+3·15
Bellary	29·622	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	6·37	+3·32
Cuddapah	29·630	NW	G	96·2	80 ·9	60	0·07	10·65	+4·40
Madras	29·647	SW	7	99·0	77·0	5	....	4·23	—1·13
Coimbatore ..	29·735	WSW	11	89·4	71·6	86	0·30	1·76	—0·94
Trichinopoly ..	29·716	SW	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	3·12	+0·58
Nagapatam ..	29·690	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	....	3·04	+0·10
Colombo	29·793	W	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·05	—5·25

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise at several of the reporting stations.

Winds are easterly at Cawnpore, Lahore, Delhi and Cochin and south-westerly to northwesterly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur. Bijapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Masalipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly' Nagpur, Raipur, Veraval, Dwarka and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 6° to 10° in excess at Madras and at most stations in the Punjab, United Provinces, the Indus Valley and Rajputana and 5° to 6° in defect at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Malegaon ; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Lahore and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 8·79" at Ahmedabad.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has disappeared and winds will gradually decrease in force. Conditions are favourable for passing showers over a large area.

N. LESSLIE,
Meteorolgical Report for Western India.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE third Court of the Season fell in full summer, and it was held on a Thursday. But that did not prevent the King and Queen from being followed by their usual ill-luck in the matter of weather. *Dibutantes* and matrons drove away from the Palace free from prying eyes, for the heavens had literally opened, and not a dog was out of doors. It was a bad night for hostesses who had laid plans for supper in a marquee in the garden. While it lasted, however, it was a pretty Court, for the number of brides and girls presented made for youth and beauty.

Queen Alexandra, newly returned from the most domestic of holidays at Sandringham, looked well in her black dress of jetted chiffon, the bodice brightened by many orders and jewels, and a diamond crown on her fair hair. King Edward smiled his genial smile with greater effort than usual, for he had had a busy day at Derby. Princess Christian, always to be counted on, was there with her two daughters, and Princess Alexandra of Teck, who has never looked quite so pretty as this year. The Duchess of Buccleuch, as Mistress of the Robes, wore black owing to the Queen being in mourning, and she made several presentations. One was the new Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, who is doubly the Duke of Buccleuch's niece, inasmuch as she married her cousin. Another was Lady Evans-Gordon, presented on the strength of the title bestowed on her husband, although unofficially she still bears the style of Julia Lady Tweeddalle.

THE most interesting bride presented was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Very self-possessed, and carrying her Court robes as though to the manner born, she made an excellent appearance. It was her graceful wedding dress she wore, of course, and her wedding jewels made a fine show. Queen Alexandra, who had not seen her before, smiled with extreme cordiality, and said the gracious things of which she so well knows the art. She had a special welcome, too, for Lady Bute, young-looking and sweet in her white dress and train, and with some of the most gorgeous jewels seen.

THE King on presenting new colours last week at Buckingham Palace to the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards remarked in his speech that it was just two hundred and fifty years since the battalion was raised, *i. e.*, in 1656. It was in that year that Charles II., forced to leave France, where he had resided since the defeat of his army at Worcester, accepted the services of four hundred loyal adherents of banished royalty, who among them had raised a regiment in Flanders, which, under the command of Lord Wentworth, was styled the Royal Regiment of Guards. Years later when the king came to his own country another battalion, under Colonel John Russell, was formed in England, and was made the senior regiment of the army, with the name of the King's Regiment of Foot Guards. Subsequently these two battalions were amalgamated into one regiment, with Lord Wentworth in supreme command. The King's Regiment of Foot Guards did not acquire the little of Grenadier Guards until 1815, when they were so designated for the exceptional bravery of the regiment in defeating the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo, and henceforward their shakos bore the device of a live grenade in recognition of their victory.

Princess Victoria, who attended the Coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, is one of the best-loved members of the Royal Family. Her devotion to her parents is touching in the extreme, and everyone about the Court describes her as an angel and a perfect peacemaker. Her health has always been delicate, and she neither rides nor shoots, but all the same is the most athletic of our Princesses. She has a great liking for tennis and golf, is a good cyclist, and often rides a Beeston Humber which was given her on her birthday by His Majesty the King. Reading, both prose and poetry, occupies much of her spare time, and Browning is said to be her favourite poet. And Princess Victoria is an accomplished needlewoman, and a cushion worked by her was on sale at a recent bazaar, the satin cover of which had delicate embroidery of violets and their leaves in natural colours. The Princess owns some fine jewels, notably a precious pendant, oval in shape, and formed of superb rubies and diamonds. It will be remembered that Princess Victoria was specially invited to act as godmother to the infant heir of all the Russias. Each of King Edward's daughters has from childhood had her special friends among the families of the aristocracy. Princess Victoria's are two of Lord and Lady Suffield's married daughters—Lady Musgrave, who has several times been her hostess at Eden Hall, in Cumberland ; and Lady Hillingdon, with whom she often stays and plays golf at Overstrand Hall, near Cromer. Like her mother, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, is a keen photographer, and never travels without her kodak.

A Duchess's garden-party makes a social event. Syon House Isleworth, is an eight-mile drive from Hyde Park Corner, and the journey can also be done by rail, river, or tram-car—indeed, a notable sign of modern democracy was the special service of reserved cars for the convenience of guests from Hammersmith Broadway to the gates of Syon House. June gave good weather, and an electric motor soon runs one through the sordid streets of Brentford to the ducal paradise in the suburbs. Syon House is a vast, square mantion of the Adam's period, with a rather incongruous Greek battlement around the roof. The stately gates are surmounted by a massive stone lion, one of the famous Percy lions that once crowned the portals of Northumberland House, at Charing Cross. The great hall has a black and white marble floor, and around are ranged colossal marble figures, modern and antique, which give it the appearance of a hall of statuary. After this comes a vestibule, richly gilded, in the centre of which stands a vase of Sevres china valued at £10,000. The State drawing-room has curtains of red and silver brocade, still fresh and bright-coloured, which had been woven a hundred and fifty years ago by French weavers settled at Spitalfields. All the reception rooms at Syon are on the ground floor, and the Duchess received near the entrance to the Long Gallery. She stood, with the genial red-whiskered Duke at her side, dressed in pale grey, with pearls of price about her neck.

Literature is conspicuous by its absence of the Honours' List, but art is recognised in the persons of Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., and Mr. Carruthers Gould. Mr. Fildes may be described as an idol of the crowds who annually visit the Royal Academy, not only for his famous State portraits of the King and Queen, but also for his anecdotal pictures, such as "The Casual Ward," "The Widower," and "The Doctor." He has a kind, shrewd face, with a little pointed beard, and he is a most fascinating host in the beautiful house which he designed himself in the Melbury Road. Mr. Gould may truely be described as another popular idol. No man living is cleverer at catching a likeness, and his cartoons, with their always kindly satire, are the delight of innumerable people who have never set eyes on his burly frame and genial bearded countenance, as well as of his victims themselves. There is no doubt that his brilliant skits played no inconsiderable part in the Liberal victory at the General Election. Mr. Gould is a born caricaturist ; he began in his native town of Barnstaple at the age of eleven, and the story goes that the local gaoler, indignant at being represented as an elephant, complained to the Mayor. "Oh," said his Worship, "he's only a youngster, you mustn't mind !" But it was a different pair of shoes when the gaoler rejoined, "But he's been a-caricaturing of you !" However, Mr. Gould lived to become the first of Barnstaple's honorary freemen. He is very fond of visiting Jamrach's, in the East-Eend, and studying the curious birds and beasts on sale there, while, of course, he studies the politicians in the St. Stephen's menagerie !

The Countess of Yarmouth, whose brother has been arrested for murder, was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg. In appearance she is slight and small, with a pale face and dark hair, and possesses the nameless attraction of a youthful American. Most of her early life was spent in Washington, which has been aptly described as "the city of magnificent distances." Lady Yarmouth has none of the assured air or splendid appearance of the typical American heiress, but she has secured many friends in this country. She is fond of music, has a box at the Opera, and is a keen motorist. Her husband, Lord Yarmouth, is a future marquis, and eldest son of Lord Hertford. He owns two nicknames—"The Bloater," in reference to his title, and "Y," its first letter, by which short appellation he is known to the members of his family. He is fond of theatricals, acts and dances extremely well, and is never happier than when staying in the United States.

Mr. Stanford White, controlling partner in the firm of McKim, Meade & White, was a man of dominating personality. Over six feet in height, his head covered with an aggressive thatch of bristling red hair and his lip decorated with an equally aggressive red moustache, he was a man to attract attention and command interest in any surroundings. I am told by an architectural draughtsman who was a number of years in his employ that he was a man of volatile temper and impetuosity almost bordering on violence. Impetuous in his work, his loves, and his pleasures, he lived his life at white heat. His methods of work were so peculiar that those not knowing to the contrary might almost have imagined him an incompetent. On one occasion, says my informant, he received a commission from a prominent New York millionaire for a huge residence to be erected in one of the fashionable suburbs of the city. White quickly evolved a rough sketch, and then got to work on the plans. With his customary feverishness he was rapidly lost in the keen delights of creative work. His bizarre ideas took rapid and tangible shape. The sketch plans for the residence, which he repeatedly spoke of as his masterpiece, were dashed off with a bewildering haste peculiar to the man. Each room, from hall to turret, possessed some individual characteristic that combined to make the work unique.

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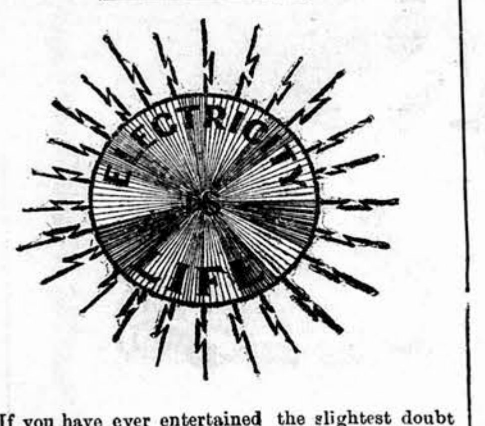

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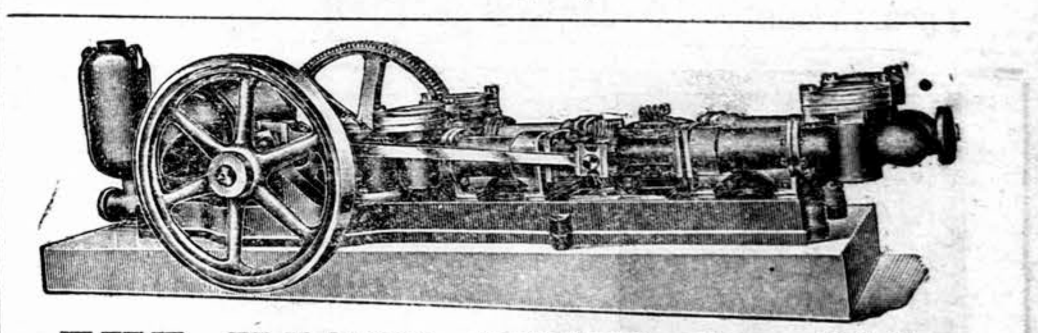

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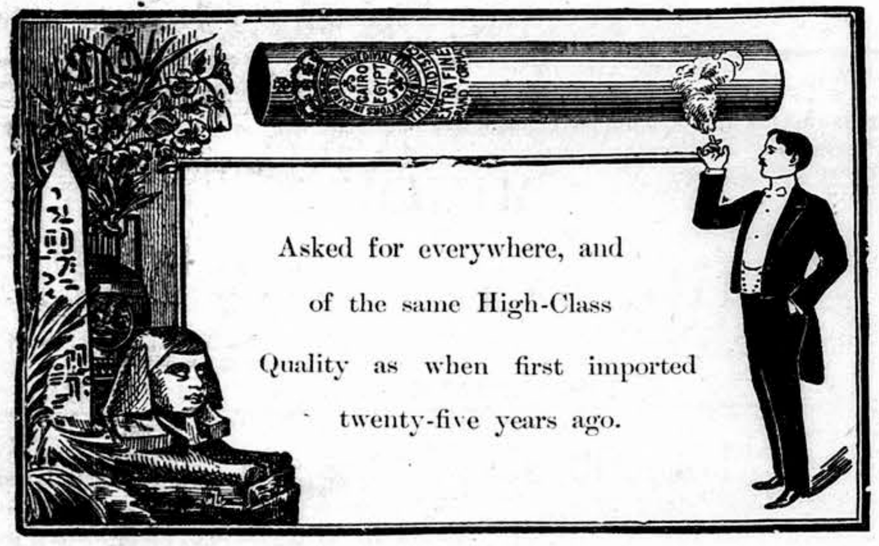

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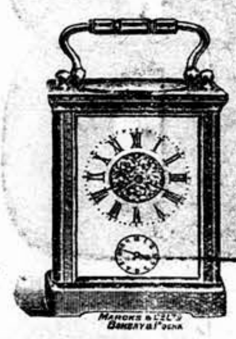

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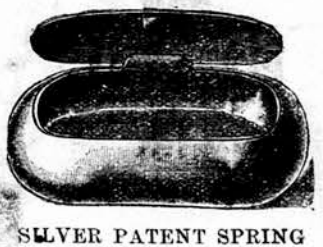

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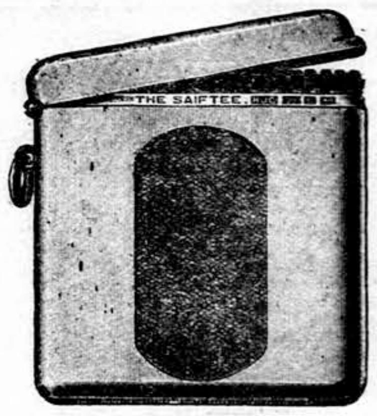

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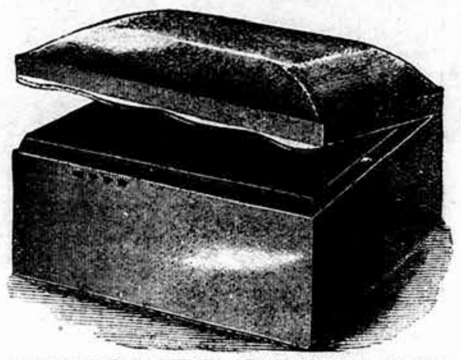

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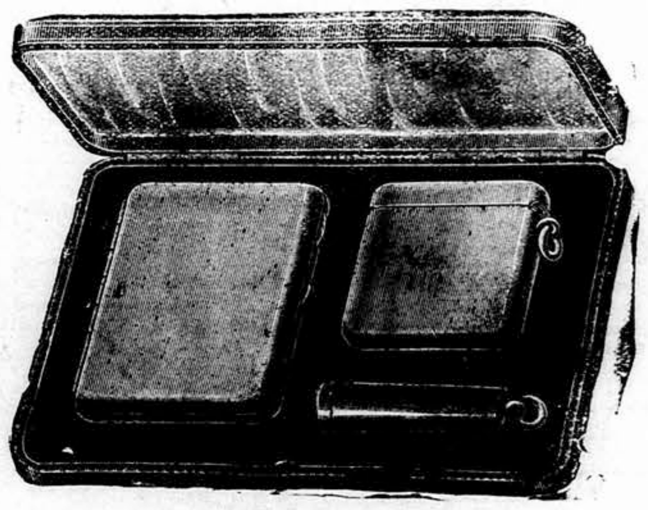

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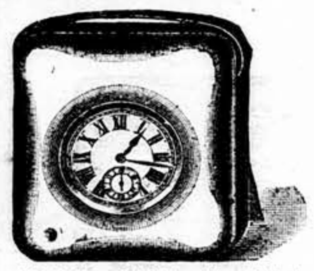

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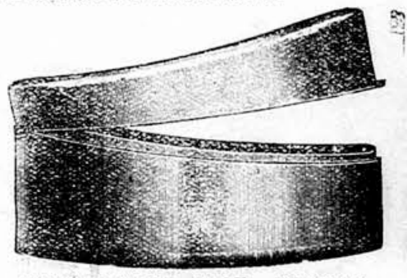

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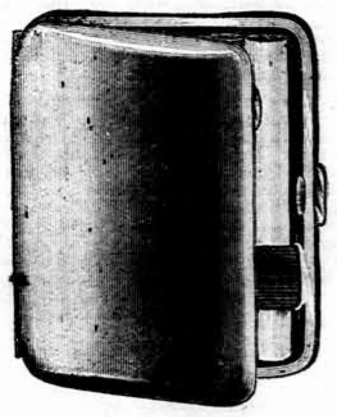

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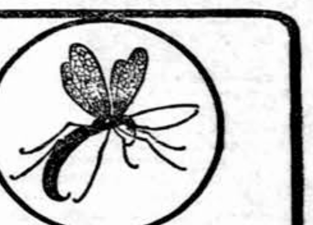

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